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LD101233 [Editorial Report]

Iran and the Gulf Conflict

Comment on U.S. Policy — If Iraq continues to attack shipping in the Persian Gulf, other ships will be hit in retaliation "even if they are carrying the U.S. flag," Tehran radio warned in a "special political report" on the Gulf situation. Another commentary by the radio maintained that the United States cannot risk attacking Iranian missile bases in the Gulf because "U.S. centers and nuclear reactors" are "more vulnerable" than Iran's missile bases, and the "scattered and uncontrollable" U.S. interests throughout the world would likewise make the United States vulnerable in the event of a confrontation with Iran. On the Venice summit declaration, the radio stated that Western leaders were "noncommittal" toward President Reagan's proposals for a military buildup in the Gulf.

Rafsanjani Interview — In an interview published by Tehran's *Keyhan* 28 May, Majlis Speaker 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani disclosed that Iran has "several missile sites" near the Strait of Hormuz, but he said Iran could use other weapons against its enemies in the area, notably shore-based artillery and small boats which could make hit-and-run raids from any small corner of the coastline. On internal affairs, he denied reports of discord between himself and Ayatollah Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri, adding that Montazeri has "no rivals" and is "the undisputed leader of the future."

Diplomatic Developments — The Libyan foreign liaison secretary reaffirmed Libya's "unchanging position" in alliance with Iran during an 8 June meeting with President 'Ali Khamene'i, Tehran radio reported. The envoy delivered a message from Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi to Khamene'i, who welcomed its "friendly and fraternal" content and its emphasis on Libya's continued support for Iran's Islamic revolution.

In another development, the Foreign Ministry disclosed that Soviet First Deputy Foreign Minister Yuliy Vorontsov will arrive in Tehran 12 June for talks on bilateral relations and international issues, according to IRNA. At a press briefing reported by Moscow radio, a Soviet spokesman said the Gulf situation will be among the topics of the Soviet-Iranian talks, and he also warned that the regional situation may get "out of control" if the United States carries out its threat to take military action against Iran.

Military Developments — A Greek tanker was hit by a missile in the Gulf 9 June after taking on cargo in Kuwait, Athens radio reported. IRNA announced that an Iraqi gunboat was hit and set on fire by Iranian shelling in the northern part of the Gulf the previous night. An Iraqi communique carried by INA said the Iraqi Navy repulsed an Iranian naval attack on Al-'Amiq port.

Regarding Iran's "Nasr-2" operations in the mountains west of Ilam, an Iranian commander cited by IRNA stated that Iranian forces have thus far inflicted over 1,000 casualties and captured 30 square km in the course of the offensive. He said the Iraqis

have been dislodged from strategic heights and the Iraqi towns of Zurbatiyah and Badrah are now within Iranian artillery range.

PRC Arms Denial — A PRC Foreign Ministry spokesman cited by *Xinhua* 10 June denied U.S. press reports that China and Iran concluded a 560 million dollar arms-for-oil deal last month and that the PRC agreed to build ordnance factories in Iran. The spokesman accused "certain U.S. newspapers" of "fabricating and spreading such irresponsible reports with ulterior motives," adding that the PRC is "surprised" that senior officials of "a big power" have made "similar remarks."

Israel

MIA Appeal — The head of the IDF manpower branch and the families of missing soldiers appealed to Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad for information on IDF soldiers still missing from the Lebanon war, IDF radio reported. Seven soldiers are missing, three of them from the 1982 battle in Al-Sultan Ya'qub.

Criticism of Sinyurah — Former Gaza mayor Rashad al-Shawwa was among the Palestinian critics of Hanna Sinyurah's plan to run in the Jerusalem municipal elections, telling Jerusalem radio that this "ill-advised" step will not bring peace any closer.

Egypt

Protest to Israel — The Foreign Ministry gave the Israeli ambassador a letter of protest expressing Egypt's "concern" over the Israeli authorities' "repressive" measures against Palestinians in the occupied territories, MENA announced. The Israeli ambassador was asked to convey to his government Egypt's "extreme regret" over the action by Jewish settlers in opening fire on Palestinian inhabitants of Al-Duhayshah camp, and the closure of Islamic schools in Hebron, Nabulus, and Gaza. Jerusalem radio also noted the protest in a brief report.

Mubarak Message to 'Arafat — President Husni Mubarak has sent a message to PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat asking him to define the PLO's stand on an international conference and what its representation at such a conference would be, London *Al-Sharq al-Awsat* reported.

Sudan

In a press statement cited by SUNA, Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi announced that rebel forces captured a helicopter in the Jokau area. He said the rebels had captured an officer and a group of soldiers on a mission between Jokau and the city of Al-Nasir and used them to lure the helicopter into the area.

YAR

Security authorities arrested a gang of saboteurs who were planning actions to "disrupt security" and compromise the national interest and the gains of the revolution, Sanaa radio announced. A "responsible" Interior Ministry source said members of the gang will stand trial to put the Yemeni people in the picture concerning the conspiracies and their sponsors.

Iraq-DRA

Bakhtar transmitted a joint communique issued at the end of the DRA prime minister's visit to Baghdad in which Iraq expressed appreciation for the Afghan Government's efforts to establish peace in the DRA. For its part, Afghanistan said it values Iraq's "peaceful initiatives" and "positive and constructive response" to efforts to end the Iran-Iraq conflict.

PLO Issues Statement on June War Anniversary*JN080957 Baghdad Voice of the PLO in Arabic*

1730 GMT 7 Jun 87

["Text" of PLO statement issued on "the 20th anniversary of the June 1967 aggression against the Arab nation and the 5th anniversary of the aggression against Lebanon and the Palestinian revolution" — date not given]

[Text] The 20th anniversary of the Zionist-imperialist aggression on 5 June 1967 against Egypt, Syria, Jordan, the Palestinian people, and the Arab nation coincides with the 5th anniversary of the Zionist-U.S. aggression that sought to damage the Palestinian revolution in Lebanon. This aggression was also an attempt to eliminate the position of confrontation in Lebanon. Throughout the last 10 years, this position has been the strongest link in the chain of Arab confrontation. Along with other positions, it stood up to repulse the Zionist aggressors and their U.S. protectors in our occupied Arab and Palestinian land.

The Arab nation has suffered further tragedies and disasters in the 20 years that have passed since the 5 June aggression. Our land continues to suffer from attacks. Every minute, hour, day, and year of those long and harsh years have taught eloquent historic lessons. These lessons should be absorbed on the national and pan-Arab levels. If we fail to do so, the 5 June aggression will continue to claw the Arab nation. In its aftermath, a frantic attempt will be made to dismember our nation. Our nation will be threatened with social, cultural, political, military, and economic fragmentation. Israeli military superiority did not cause the 5 June 1967 defeat. Rather, the defeat was a logical and natural result of Arab disunity. In light of such disunity and disarray there has been no unified Arab action, no unified Arab objective, and no unified Arab plan.

Our Zionist enemy continues to occupy our Arab and Palestinian land. He annexed Jerusalem and the Golan Heights. The Zionists Judaize the holy places and the land. They expel Palestinians and Arabs from their land and the land of their forefathers. In so doing, they rely on the continued discord and disarray existing among the Arab states. Such disunity is stronger than the regional and national factors that require uniting the ranks and energies to repulse the Zionist aggression.

Our disarray and inter-Arab disputes make us weak and the Zionist enemy strong. Palestinian, Lebanese, and Arab heroism dispelled the myth in the Arab mind of Israeli-U.S. superiority in arms and technology. Arab Lebanon has been and continues to be [40-second break due to technical failure] in the face of the Zionist blockade in the sea and air and on the ground, and continuation of the war of attrition and the mass and organized resistance waged by the joint forces of our Lebanese and Palestinian masses confronting the Israeli occupation forces in heroic southern Lebanon, its villages, towns, and refugee camps.

Following the 5 June aggression, Palestinian fighters have forged epics of heroism. For 20 years they battled heroically against Zionist aggression. The collective steadfastness of our masses has grown. It has expanded in the face of occupation, settlement, oppression, and massacres. These are bright and heroic Palestinian, Lebanese, and Arab pictures in the history of our glorious

struggle against the Zionist-imperialist invasion. They constitute honorable and shining relations in the face of the historic challenge imposed by the Zionist invasion and settlement.

The Palestinian revolution forged the path of armed struggle in the bleakness of the bitter June defeat. During the last 20 years, it has created a Palestinian and Arab reality of struggle. This reality constitutes the fighting nucleus of the comprehensive pan-Arab response to the Zionist-imperialist challenge.

The Palestinian revolution, together with all free and honorable men in our Arab nation, has created a new Palestinian and Arab fighting reality. It has successfully faced the military, political, and diplomatic Zionist and U.S. plots. The continuation of the Palestinian revolution has been a historic achievement by our Arab nation. The revolution has endured a long and difficult march. Along the way, it has been subjected to serious plots concocted by suspect and agent elements in our Arab homeland. These elements sought to strike at the revolutionary and resisting fetus. They hoped to destroy it before it became strong and able to achieve the national task of liberating Arab land and holy places.

The Zionist aggression is continuing and escalating. It is primarily aimed against the Palestinian revolution, its forces, leaders, masses, and allies. This is so because the Palestinian revolution has successfully built a revolutionary, resisting, and steadfast mass barrier and created a revolutionary will. This disturbs the peace of the occupying enemy who in vain is trying to impose his false peace by the force of arms on our Arab nation and land.

Arab solidarity is nonexistent. The Arab military option has been dropped. These two facts make the usurping Zionist enemy arrogant. Hence, our call for an Arab national awakening to such facts. This awakening would provide the national and pan-Arab conditions for effective Arab solidarity and for unified Arab action to confront such Zionist and imperialist challenges.

The evidence lies in the lessons of the past 20 years. However, we announce to the entire world that our enemy wants not peace but capitulation. True peace is just peace. This means a Palestinian peace based on the inalienable national rights of our Palestinian people, including their right to repatriation and self-determination. It also means the establishment of an independent Palestinian state with Jerusalem as its capital and the liberation of occupied Palestinian and Arab territory.

We in the PLO urge all our Arab brothers to show effective Arab solidarity. The past 20 years have demonstrated that Arab rights not supported by Arab strength are lost rights. They have also shown that international solutions adopted since the 5 June aggression which affirm our right to regain the land have required and continue to require unified and cohesive Arab strength. This strength should be part of an Arab strategy for Arab security and peace to implement international and Arab resolutions.

The balance of power is tipping in favor of the Zionist enemy. Several important and necessary steps must be taken to correct this. Arab solidarity should be revived, and Arab summits should be convened to consolidate this solidarity. These steps must be

taken in light of the lessons learned from the continuing aggression against our Arab nation and Palestinian people since 1948.

On a daily basis, the PLO pays a heavy tax through the blood of the Palestinian people -- men, women, and children -- inside and outside the occupied territory. On the 20th anniversary of the June aggression, the PLO calls on the masses of our Arab nation and our Arab states to make further sacrifices. It asks the masses to stand fast in the face of the aggression. The PLO calls on them to work tirelessly to mobilize the many resources of our Arab nation to confront the challenges and to overcome them. A unified Arab stand based on effective solidarity can impose a Palestinian peace. It can also retrieve usurped rights and occupied territory. Furthermore, such a stand can advance the convening of an international conference under UN sponsorship and with the participation of the UN Security Council permanent member states and all the parties to the conflict in the region, including the PLO. The conference can be convened on the basis of self-determination for the Palestinian people and the establishment of their free and independent state on their Palestinian national soil with Jerusalem as the capital.

We in the PLO act from our firm and inevitable belief in our Arab nation's will to triumph. The 20th anniversary of the June defeat constitutes a solid reality for us and for all free and honorable men in our Arab nation. It calls on us to proceed along the path of liberation, the path of revolution, and the path of unity for our Arab masses and effective Arab solidarity for our Arab states. Our masses in the occupied territory have marked the 20th anniversary with valiant resistance against the occupation authorities. This anniversary should prompt all of us to rise to the national challenges facing the Arab nation and its survival.

Greetings to our people standing fast in the face of occupation. Greetings to our steadfast masses in Lebanon's refugee camps. Long live the Palestinian revolution, the leader of our struggle to liberate the land and its people. Greetings to the strugglers in the prisons of the occupation forces. Long live the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. Greetings to our free and struggling Arab masses. Glory and immortality to our good martyrs. We pledge that the march will continue with the banners high until the flag of Palestine, the flag of our Arab nation, will fly over the walls of liberated Jerusalem, with the help of God.

'Corrective Movement' Leader Discusses Goals

JN091227 Amman AL-QUDS in Arabic 8 Jun 87 p 15

[Text] Amman — During an interview with Channel 1 of FRG television, Brother Abu al-Za'im [Atallah Muhammad 'Atallah], commander in chief of the Corrective Movement within Fatah and the PLO, discussed the principles of this movement and its political guidelines on both an Arab and international level. With characteristic frankness, the brother commander answered questions on the movement's history and the current phase through which the Palestinian issue is passing. The following is the text of the interview:

Question: You are described abroad as representing a moderate Palestinian group. You announced the establishment of the

Corrective Movement a year ago. What are its aims and political guidelines?

Abu Al-Za'im: We began our struggle, along with our Palestinian brothers, when the Palestinian territory was occupied in 1967. At that time we were in the Fatah Movement. Naturally, each Palestinian group worked for the interests of the Palestinian people. However, we later felt that the situation was deteriorating. We saw that we were suffering greater losses and disasters while the blood of our people continued to flow.

To be more precise, I note that when the Arabs decided to establish the PLO, Ahmad al-Shuqayri was elected its chief. At that time, Al-Shuqayri formed a command which included the elite of Palestinian sons and in which all the Palestinian people were represented. As a result of the sincere efforts by Al-Shuqayri and his associates, the PLO acquired the legitimacy to represent the Palestinian people in all their groups and sectors. It was made a member of the Arab League on equal footing with the other member states. The Palestinian groups and organizations were represented in the Palestinian Council. These groups and organizations were given 20 percent of the seats. The remaining 80 percent were independents, representing trade unions and popular sectors.

This situation continued until 1967 [as published] when our people rose to resist occupation. Fatah, the Arab nationalists, and the Ba'thists represented the Palestinian organizations at that time. These organizations were able to infiltrate the PLO leadership during the chairmanship of Yahya Hammudah, who succeeded Al-Shuqayri after his death. [as published] Thus, the organizations began their control of the PLO and usurped power from the Palestinian people. These organizations thought that they were the PLO. They turned to side issues. They committed acts of terrorism, hijacked planes, and performed other operations.

Here I would like to assert that the PLO does not mean certain individuals or terrorist acts. It is not Habash, Hawatimah, Abu al-'Abbas, and others. It is the Palestinian people and territory; it is the helpless Palestinian people under occupation who have the right to free themselves from this occupation.

During all these years in which the organizations usurped the Palestinian people's power, the PLO leadership rejected all opportunities for a settlement. It became clear that such a leadership would not be able to advance the Palestinian cause a single step in the right direction.

The movement's guidelines are based on three main principles:

1. The PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinians. Rather than blocking peace, the PLO should facilitate this objective.

2. The PLO should be a framework encompassing all the Palestinians without exception. A united Palestinian people are capable of realizing a comprehensive, permanent, and profound solution for their problem.

3. The Amman agreement should be followed. It is a sound basis for participating in the international conference for peace in the Middle East. A joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation should be formed to work with the various parties concerned to promote the peace process.

Here I would like to emphasize that we are realistic. We acknowledge the existence of Israel and Israeli occupation. We oppose this occupation and will accept nothing short of its removal. After the end of occupation and the establishment of an independent Palestinian state, Israel must coexist with its environment. To do so, it must recognize legitimate Palestinian rights and the right of its environment to existence and survival. We believe the whole world is on our side when it comes to ending the occupation. We hope world forces will play a positive, effective role to that end.

Question: Does your movement have majority support among the Palestinians living in Jordan?

Abu al-Za'im: Yes it does. Support for the movement is not confined to the Palestinians of Jordan but extends to all Palestinian communities in Arab and foreign countries. The strongest evidence of this is to be found in the expressions of support made by thousands of Palestinians on numerous occasions. The most recent example of this was on 20 April when representative trade unions announced their rejection of the Algiers meeting [of the PNC] and its resolutions. By doing so, they pledged allegiance to the Corrective Movement and its political orientation.

At the same time, popular delegations from all corners of occupied Palestine headed for my village, Bayt Surik in the West Bank, to voice their support for the Corrective Movement. Our movement enjoys support in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. It

has equal support among Palestinian communities in Saudi Arabia, the Gulf, and elsewhere throughout the world.

Question: What can your movement do to help Palestinian camps in Lebanon?

Abu al-Za'im: One of the mistakes of the 'Arafat leadership was pushing the Palestinians in Lebanon into bloodbaths — first with the Maronites, then with the Shi'ites, and ending with armed confrontations among the Palestinians themselves. We appeal to our Palestinian brothers in Lebanon to abide by basic rules: First, Lebanon's internal political affairs are none of our business. Second, the Syrian and Arab efforts to staunch the blood should be recognized. Third, and most important, those brothers must concern themselves with their cause and peace efforts in the context of an international conference. In this way, they may return to their homes and exercise their natural right in building their entity and future.

Question: Do you fear calling the former leaderships of the PLO terrorists?

Abu al-Za'im: These leaders have killed 'Isam al-Sartawi, 'Izz al-Din al-Qalaq, Al-Khazandar, Zafir al-Masri, 'Aziz Shihadah, and others. But this has backfired on them. My brothers and I work for the Palestinian people. We work for the principles in which we believe and in which we see bright beacons on the road to repatriation and liberation. None will be so happy as we when we offer our souls and lives to restore happiness and peace of mind to the Palestinians — the farmers, workers, peasants, old people, women, and children.

Government Protests 'Repressive' Israeli Measures
NC091306 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1257 GMT 9 Jun 87

[Text] Cairo, 9 Jun (MENA) — The Egyptian Foreign Ministry summoned Israeli Ambassador to Egypt Moshe Sason today. The Israeli envoy was informed of the Egyptian Government and people's concern over the Israeli authorities' repressive measures against the Palestinian people in the occupied territories.

The Egyptian Foreign Ministry told the Israeli ambassador that his country's actions neither help nor serve the efforts being made to prepare an atmosphere conducive to a peaceful solution of the region's problems.

The Foreign Ministry asked the Israeli ambassador to inform his government of Egypt's extreme regret over the recent incident during which Jewish settlers fired on Palestinian residents of the Al-Duhayshah Camp near Bethlehem, as well as the Israeli Administration's decision to close the Islamic colleges in Gaza and Hebron and the Al-Najah University in Nabulus.

The Israeli ambassador was summoned to the Egyptian Foreign Ministry today on the orders of Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister.

Mubarak Asks 'Arafat To Decide on Conference
NC100655 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 9 Jun 87 p 1

[Excerpt] Cairo — *Al-Sharq al-Awsat* bureau: *Al-Sharq al-Awsat* has learned that Egyptian President Husni Mubarak has sent a message to PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat. In his message, the president asks 'Arafat to get the PLO to precisely define its stand regarding the international conference and representation in it.

The message was carried by UAE Oil Minister Dr Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah. In it President Mubarak said that, if the PLO delays or declines to set out its position, invitations will be sent to Palestinian representatives in the West Bank and Gaza to participate in the conference, which the five permanent members of the UN Security Council have agreed should be held soon. The UN secretary general is expected to invite the region's principal partners to attend.

In the meantime, Ambassador Nihad Muhammad Riyad, head of the Egyptian Foreign Ministry's Arab Department, has said an Arab envoy is expected in Egypt in the next few days. The envoy will be bringing a message from 'Arafat to President Mubarak on the current crisis between Egypt and the PLO. In a statement to a meeting of the Arab Affairs Committee of the People's Assembly, Riyad added that the crisis between Egypt and the PLO is merely a temporary "estrangement," which will be settled at the proper time. He said recent measures by the PLO Executive Committee will help end it, particularly since the committee's statement on Egyptian-Palestinian relations was encouraging. [passage omitted]

'Abd al-Majid Declares Support for GCC Resolutions
NC100359 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 9 Jun 87

[Text] Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has said Egypt was among the first states to warn of the Gulf war's grievous consequences. Therefore, he noted, Egypt supports the statement issued by the recent GCC ministerial meeting in Jeddah. 'Abd al-Majid noted that there have been further complications in the strategically vital Gulf region, with serious repercussions. Among these, he said, is the threat to the security and safety of certain Gulf states that are not involved in the hostilities, as well as interference with the flow of traffic through the Strait of Hormuz and the Gulf sea-lanes. This development, he added, is at odds with the principle of freedom of navigation. It also disrupts trade and interaction among nations. 'Abd al-Majid said it was only natural that Kuwait should take certain measures to protect its ships, harbors, and commerce.

He declared that Egypt calls on all nations concerned about world security and stability to intensify their work to end the Gulf war and to safeguard the right of nations in the region to live in peace. Efforts in this area by the UN Security Council should be stepped up, 'Abd al-Majid said, urging firm action to halt the conflict and bring the warring parties to the negotiating table without preconditions.

AL-WAFD Accuses Syria of Karami Assassination
PM091431 Cairo AL-WAFD in Arabic 3 Jun 87 p 1

[Article by Chief Editor Mustafa Shardi: "The Secret Hand That Killed Karami"]

[Excerpts] Who killed Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami, the strongest Sunni leader, and the last of that wretched country's great men?

Before we answer that question, let us look at how the strange and unprecedented assassination was carried out.

A carefully constructed explosive device, placed at a specific point inside the helicopter, went off at a predetermined time, killing only Karami. The shrapnel did not affect the aircraft's engine, and the pilot was able to land safely. Karami was blown to pieces while those with him, including the pilot, suffered only superficial wounds.

Who is so highly skilled in planning, in expertise, in daring, and in criminality? The answer to this leads us directly to the question: Who killed Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami, or Mr Rashid, as his people and clan in the north used to call him?

So far the accusing fingers point at the Syrian Shi'ite 'Alawite regime in Damascus, which has turned the Syrian capital into a center for killing and terror and the liquidation of anyone who dares to challenge Hafiz al-Asad.

Perhaps the crime for which Rashid Karami died was that he rejected directives from Syria, which regarded him as its number one man in Lebanon since 1984. The man sought to be independent. Damascus wanted him to withdraw his resignation, but he refused and was sentenced to death.

What comes after Rashid Karami's assassination? He was not just another Lebanese leader blown up or shot to pieces. He was Rashid Karami, leader of the Sunni sect after the retirement of Sa'ib Salam. He was the man who moved the Sunni leadership from Beirut, the capital, to Tripoli, the capital of the north. He was the balancing factor that allowed at least a minimum level of action to continue so as to preserve the fragile situation in Lebanon.

Karami's assassination shifts the Lebanese tragedy to a new plane that could be even more complicated and ugly. There is no doubt that the Sunnis are demanding that their late leader be avenged. The spark could start a fire in the north that would then spread to the rest of Lebanon. Nor is there any doubt that Syria, with the strongest military presence in Lebanon, has been looking for this opportunity to unleash its tanks and guns to break the back of the Sunnis, even if it would take some time to complete its comprehensive plan to reorganize things in Lebanon — in favor of Damascus, that is. It is also clear that those who carefully and with precise calculation placed the bomb under Karami's seat planned the reaction of Lebanon's Sunnis. [passage omitted]

Another question then comes to the fore is: Who is to succeed Rashid Karami as Lebanese prime minister? The choice, of course, is up to President Amin al-Jumayyil. Although he has decided to appoint Minister of Education Salim al-Huss acting prime minister until a new cabinet is formed, I believe it was Syria that gave the green light for this selection before it was made; that is, if it was not President Hafiz al-Asad himself who made the choice.

I believe Syria wants Salim al-Huss to form a new cabinet, as it sees no difficulty in pressuring him. The number of Lebanese leaders decapitated by Damascus' sword is enough to persuade any survivors to give in to what Hafiz al-Asad wants without objection.

May God have mercy on Karami, for he was a giant of a man who took honorable and patriotic stands throughout his life. [passage omitted]

Mubarak Addresses Development Bank Conference *NC091420 Cairo Domestic Service In Arabic* 1230 GMT 9 Jun 87

[Text] President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has addressed a message to the 23d annual meeting of the board of governors of the African Development Bank, which opened in Cairo today. The message was read by Prime Minister Dr 'Atif Sidqi, who welcomed the convocation of this conference in Egypt.

In his message, President Mubarak spoke of the bank's role in the service of Africa's comprehensive development. He emphasized that all-embracing development has become one of the

challenges facing the African countries. He appealed to non-African member states to double their contributions to boost its resources.

President Mubarak discussed the foreign debt burdens of African states in particular and developing countries in general. He said the economic situation has deteriorated markedly in Africa and that African states are now in the forefront of those suffering from the problem of foreign debts. The burdens of debt service have also grown, compelling African states to allocate approximately half of their export earnings for this purpose. This has reduced the resources available for financing development projects, in addition to exhausting the economies of African states.

President Mubarak called on rich countries to reduce interest rates on development loans, extend repayment and grace periods, and increase the financial grants offered to developing countries.

Concluding his message, President Mubarak said the African Development Bank should pay special attention to encouraging trade among African states that are members of the institution, and improve inter-African communications and transport facilities.

Mubarak Meets With GDR Official Soelle *NC091048 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1040 GMT 9 Jun 87*

[Text] Cairo, 9 Jun (MENA) — In a meeting at the Presidential Palace this morning, President Muhammad Husni Mubarak received Horst Soelle, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers. Dr Kamal al-Janzuri, deputy prime minister and minister of planning, and the GDR charge d'affaires in Cairo were also present.

Brazilian Foreign Minister Arrives in Cairo *NC100414 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2150 GMT 9 Jun 87*

[Text] Cairo, 9 Jun (MENA) — Roberto Costa de Abreu Sodre, Brazil's minister of foreign affairs, arrived in Cairo tonight. He is leading a delegation on a 3-day visit to Egypt, which will include meetings with several senior Egyptian officials. In a statement, he said he is bringing a message from the Brazilian president to President Husni Mubarak.

The Brazilian foreign minister also said that, during his stay, he and Egyptian officials will discuss ways of consolidating bilateral ties in all fields. He added that his country favors an international conference for Middle East peace.

Dr 'Isamat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, who was on hand to welcome the Brazilian minister, said this trip is an opportunity to bolster relations with Brazil, a country with which we maintain close ties in trade, culture, and other areas.

'Abd al-Majid said that during the visit, views will be exchanged on the international situation, with emphasis on Latin America and the Middle East. He stated: We will discuss efforts for peace, the Iraq-Iran war, and other Middle East issues, and we will

acquaint ourselves with Brazil's views on conditions in Latin America.

AL-MUSAWWAR Chief Editor Discusses Terrorism

JN081217 Cairo AL-MUSAWWAR in Arabic

5 Jun 87 pp 4-6

[Editorial by Chief Editor Makram Muhammad Ahmad: "Two Hotbeds of Terrorism — Are the Present Measures Sufficient To Resist Them?"]

[Text] Within a 15-day period, Egypt was subjected to two terrorist acts. The motives and instruments, as well as the consequences, of these two acts might differ but ultimately they are both part of an organized and continuous effort to strike at the homeland's stability and sow violence on Egyptian territory.

It is nothing new to say Egypt is the target of those who oppose stability. Poisonous winds are also endangering the surrounding areas, undermining national unity in these places, assassinating legitimacy, and creating confusion.

Current events in Lebanon are an ugly example of a homeland's fate when it falls victim to various species of wolves — wolves in doctrinal, factional, or religious clothing.

Egypt's role is targeted for many reasons. The first is that Egypt's stability forms an impregnable line of defense and a basic pillar of regional security. If this line is breached, the flood will be violent and comprehensive. Nothing will stand up to it. The drowning people will seek only their own survival, without a care for comrades, rights, or price. The only objective will be survival. There will be no will or solidarity and the banners of homelands would be replaced by others. The sole concern will be who will protect the shaken and broken people.

Egypt itself is also targeted. Egypt seeks to achieve national security based on development and democracy, and it wants to achieve this awakening without the demagoguery of empty and false slogans. Many try to obstruct and foil this mission so Egypt will never grow strong and its people will remain forever confused and unaware of their goal.

Every 10 years or less, Egypt entered a war. Those wars exhausted Egypt's resources, economy, wealth, and youth. Egypt, the richest of all, was exhausted, because the wars not only destroyed its people's achievements, but the basic structure itself. Thus, Egyptians once again had to start rebuilding.

Egypt emerged from the vicious circle, hoping to catch its breath. It decided to put things in order at home and move ahead, despite all difficulties. Those hurt by Egypt's recovery tried to obstruct this progress so Egypt would not recover and so the people would lose all hope.

Some people will be hurt if the Egyptians, through great trials, improve their living conditions. Some people will be hurt if the Egyptians obtain a daring achievement in democracy, allowing all democratic forces to express themselves freely, without any restrictions, and address the people directly. Some people will

also be hurt if the Egyptians manage to correct the accumulated mistakes of the past, which have paralyzed society's resources and obstructed individual initiatives.

Just as Iran has destroyed its achievements and people in the violent war with Iraq; just as Iraq has lost many years of its future in the war, which seems endless; just as Syria has deeply drowned itself in the Lebanese quagmire; just as the Gulf is searching for those who can give it security and protection; just as prosperous Lebanon has become a ruin, where you hear only the hissing of snakes and baying of wolves; and just as the situation is deteriorating in the entire region, why should Egypt alone remain an island of stability not affected by a wind blowing from here or there?

Egypt is targeted so the flood will cover the region and so its people will have no chance of awakening. Since the adventures abroad have failed to exhaust Egypt's wealth, economy, and people, the alternative could be continuous harassment of its internal security and stability. In any case, this security, based on the pillars of a 5,000-year old state, cannot be undermined. For 5,000 years a set of values was entrenched in the Egyptian soul — values which cannot be uprooted.

For 5,000 years, the true meaning of respect for legitimacy, rallying around national rule, and the recognition of its difficulties have been entrenched in the Egyptian soul. The Egyptians believe strongly in the unity of the homeland. It has been united since human civilization recorded its history on the Narmar alates. It boasted this unity, supported throughout the ages by culture, forgiveness, and genuine understanding of religion in terms of relations among the homeland's brothers.

Egyptians have also acquired a quality that helped provide Egyptian society with a special fabric, whose warp and weft is solidarity, not discord in times of danger. Despite leftist thinkers' false interpretations of history, class strife has been virtually unknown in Egypt. Perhaps this is because material wealth was never the only source of values in society. Knowledge was a source of values; religions were a source of values; and neighborliness and coexistence were a source of values. Solidarity at the hour of danger had a clear function in riparian societies as they staved off the threat of floods or rearranged their relations in lean years, when the river was low and its supply of water to Egypt's hills and valleys dwindled.

Because Egypt's domestic security is based on solid foundations difficult to undermine, it has become necessary to constantly create disturbances to prevent Egypt from carrying out its role; to obstruct its correct march as it rebuilds itself; and to add a new preoccupation to the Egyptians' difficulties and worries that diverts their attention away from the serious efforts to improve their lot.

In less than 15 days, two terrorist actions were carried out in Egypt. Perhaps their motives were different, perhaps their instruments were different, and perhaps the consequences that could arise from them are different, but, ultimately, they form part of a continuing effort to undermine the country's stability and to create violence in the Egyptian village.

Both incidents were similar to others that followed the same pattern and which may have had the same objectives.

The attack on Hasan Abu Basha cannot be separated from what happened in September 1981 [Al-Sadat's assassination]; or from the bloody massacre that followed in Asyut, which claimed the lives of 72 policemen; or from the minor acts of violence, such as the burning down of some video shops and theaters.

Likewise, the attack on the car used by U.S. Embassy employees cannot be separated from three previous and similar attacks on Israeli Embassy employees driving to their offices along the same road, the Al-Ma'adi Highway, which leads to the fairgrounds in Nasr City. In that incident, a machinegun was fired from a vehicle, hitting some Israeli Embassy employees as they were at the gates of the Book Fair.

However, the last two incidents clearly and unambiguously show there are two distinct hotbeds of violence and terrorism currently active in attempting to undermine Egypt's security. They indicate that those who perpetrated the attack on Abu Basha are definitely not those who fired on the U.S. Embassy vehicle on the Al-Ma'adi Highway.

The latest attack on the Al-Ma'adi road was marked by professionalism, for it involved an accurate hit on a moving target from a speeding car. It also reveals that its perpetrators had precise information, which must have been supplied by from outside, for they were able to identify the security officers at the U.S. and Israeli Embassies. They were targets under surveillance. Moreover, the tactics of dissimulation, deception, and escape, as well as the selection of the crime's location and time, clearly reveal that the attack was part of planned operation by a small violent group planted in Egypt, but whose original nucleus is outside Egypt.

Of course, there is nothing to prevent certain Egyptians from being part of the facade of such a nucleus from beyond the border — Egyptians who are the product of the ideological deviation in local political currents. They are there to give the group with a foreign nucleus an Egyptian name. There have been numerous ideological deviations that mushroomed in Beirut's warring streets, mutilated examples of the neorevolutionaries in our Arab world. The instigators and beneficiaries of such actions are many. Al-Qadhdhafi has a long arm in this field. He has an extensive record of attempts to export terrorism to Egypt. Nothing prevents Al-Asad from trying, for he will not rest until he sees Egypt drowning like [the Syrian city of] Hamah. But he will not see it. There is also the infantile Palestinian Left, which has agreed to work in the pay of others at the expense of its cause. All of these could be involved in planting the nucleus of terrorism inside Egypt to undermine its image of stability abroad, thereby impeding its march toward development and democracy, and to convey an incorrect message to the world: Egyptians do not want peace.

Such a nucleus cannot undermine Egypt's internal security and does not seek to do that. The most it can do is commit the occasional crime to disrupt security and then lie dormant for many long months before planning another act. However, its end is inevitable and imminent, for it is an alien body, planted in a

soil that rejects unjustified violence and knows how to distinguish between the means and ends of terrorism and the means and ends of struggle.

Such a nucleus carries no sound militant objectives, as any resistance to Israeli occupation through armed struggle must take place in the occupied territories. Anything else will be termed terrorism lacking a sound militant objective. This is the prevailing trend in the PLO, or at least its declared position, with which it seeks to convince the world.

I do not believe there is an Egyptian interest in stalking Americans, as Egypt does not suffer from this subservience, of which which they wrongly accuse it. Egypt has its own ideas, which are occasionally at great variance with America's notions on many issues, foremost of which are those affecting the Middle East. The other hotbed of terrorism is clearly distinct from the first, as it essentially constitutes a rejectionist and extremist religious tide whose victims are groups of misled youths who believe the only solution to Egypt's problems lies in undermining its security. They champion such a course because they are convinced that the attainment of this objective will prepare Egypt to relive the era of the early prophets and messengers. The Jihad Organization is the only group that upholds such a catchphrase so clearly and explicitly. This organization drew upon [Abu al-'A'la] al-Mawdudi's [Pakistani politician and intellectual] ideas, spread by foreign visitors to Egypt, such as Shukri Mustafa, leader of the Repudiation and Renunciation group, and Salim al-Nahhal, the brain behind the Jihad group.

The Jihad Organization thought that what happened in September 1981 would have been enough to make Egyptians take to the streets in droves to bless what it had done. However, Egypt denounced their methods and goals and abided by legitimacy out of fear of the unknown. However, when its features became clearer to Egyptians, they further condemned it. Perhaps the only resemblance between the two hotbeds of terrorism is that the Jihad Organization also knows it cannot undermine security in Egypt. The most it can do is create security headaches and a state of expectation and apprehension of the unknown. It can only make those who are scared more scared about a future wave.

I do not know why Egypt was fated to experience terrorism, which seeks to disrupt our life, but I am certain it is a target for many reasons. The question one now poses is: What shall we do? Are our present resources sufficient to bury this phenomenon? If it spreads through negligence or indifference, it will greatly imperil Egypt's current course of development and will also pose a threat to its sound democratic option, as there can be no development or democracy in the absence of a clear national concept of Egyptian domestic security.

It is truly regrettable to see in our present parties such horrible confusion over the implications of these events. It is also regrettable to see the fabrication of false justifications for it; the lack of courage to confront its dangers; and cheap hypocrisy, which has reached the level of instigation and malice. However, everyone knows there is no escape, even for those who have grown their beards falsely and for political reasons. This is because democracy, which protects everyone, is the first target of terrorism.

What should be done? There must be a clear, frank agreement by all parties on a clear, specific definition of terrorism and also on its condemnation. There must also be a clear agreement by the whole society on the need to support ways to undermine and encircle terrorism, so its arms will be paralyzed and unable to move.

I wonder: Are our current legal means sufficient? The crime of attempting to assassinate Abu Basha can be labeled by our current law as no more than attempted murder, just like a crime committed by a peasant who used an axe against his neighbor as they disagreed about irrigation dates. Moreover, the crime of holding hostages can be described by the law as a common instance of kidnapping. The crime of possessing weapons and explosives continues to be treated separately from its motives and justifications. The current law does not consider preparatory acts as criminal unless the perpetration of a crime has actually begun or the offense has already taken place.

Why don't we consider a law on terrorism that clearly and firmly defines the meaning and tools of terrorism and will allow a flexible confrontation of it. This would enable the security services to prevent a crime before it actually takes place and would give investigating bodies enough time to accurately collect all traces and crimes of a terrorist organization.

Those accustomed to objecting to everything will continue objecting and will warn against hidden intentions. Will we respond by citing provisions from anti-terrorist laws issued to safeguard stability and legitimacy in Britain, Germany, and Italy and in all democracies of the free world? Or will we leave the whole matter to good intentions, at a time when terrorist plans are being clearly formed in two known nuclei, unless there is something new and unknown?

Bulgarian Delegation Continues Tripoli Visit

Cooperation Protocol Signed

LD091714 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
1600 GMT 9 Jun 87

[Text] A protocol for an agreement on developing economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the Great Jamahiriyah and Bulgaria was signed at noon today in Tripoli by the secretary of the General People's Committee and by Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers. The ceremony was also attended by the brother secretary of the General People's Committee for Industry, members of the Bulgarian delegation, and a number of technicians from both countries.

The protocol provides for cooperation in political, industrial, agricultural, scientific, economic, and technical fields to serve the mutual interests of the friendly Great Jamahiriyah and Bulgarian peoples.

Delegation Departs 9 Jun

LD091710 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
1600 GMT 9 Jun 87

[Text] Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Bulgaria, and his accompanying delegation departed Tripoli this evening after a visit to the Great Jamahiriyah. He was seen off by the brother secretary of the General People's Committee, a number of General People's Committee members, personnel from the Libyan Armed Forces, members of the diplomatic corps accredited to the Great Jamahiriyah, and the Bulgarian ambassador and members of his staff.

Georgi Atanasov made a statement to JANA before leaving Tripoli International Airport in which he said: Our talks in the Great Jamahiriyah have once again confirmed that bilateral relations have reached a high level. Our talks have also confirmed that possibilities exist for further developing these relations in all fields. Our discussion of the current international situation indicated an identity of views on the most important issues in this regard.

He added: During our visit, we once again expressed our full solidarity with the Libyan Arab people's brave struggle to confront the intrigues of U.S. imperialism. He stated: We take this opportunity to express our loyalty and best wishes to the friendly Libyan people in their continuing journey and great struggle for building a happy life.

Statement on Visit Released

LD092013 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1808 GMT 9 Jun 87

[Text] Tripoli, 9 Jun (JANA) — According to an agreement with Bulgaria, the following will be announced in the 2130 newscast:

A press statement has been issued in Tripoli on the official friendly visit by Georgi Atanasov, member of the Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP] Central Committee Politburo and

chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, to the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah 6-9 June 1987.

During this visit, brother leader Colonel Mu'ammār al-Qadhafi, leader of the Great September Revolution, received Georgi Atanasov, who delivered a message from Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council. Georgi Atanasov also conveyed to the brother leader greetings and wishes of good health and happiness from the Bulgarian leader. The brother leader asked the guest to convey his greetings and good wishes to Chairman Zhivkov.

Official talks were held between the Libyan Arab delegation, led by the brother chairman of the General People's Committee, and the Bulgarian delegation, led by Georgi Atanasov. They discussed bilateral relations and their development and consolidation, as well as a number of issues of common interest, in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding. The two sides confirmed the importance of contacts and visits in strengthening relations between the two countries. The foundations of these relations were laid down by brother Colonel Mu'ammār al-Qadhafi, leader of the Great September Revolution, and Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council and general secretary of the BCP Central Committee, when they signed the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the two countries in January 1983.

The two sides highly praised the joint Libyan Arab-Bulgarian Committee on Economic and Technical Cooperation for its efforts in developing cooperation in all fields. They also noted with satisfaction the growth in cooperation and confirmed their determination to further expand it in the service of their two peoples and the consolidation of international peace and security.

The two sides reviewed the current international situation. They agreed that international tension is the result of the continuing colonialist and imperialist policy which seeks a reckless arms race, the absence of a just international economic order, and the creation of new hotbeds of tension. They agreed on the need to intensify the efforts being made by progressive forces to continue the struggle against imperialism, Zionism, racism, reaction, and colonialism. The Bulgarian side denounced the fierce imperialist attack against the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and its people. This attack is comprised of economic pressures, disinformation campaigns, plots, provocations, and military maneuvers that culminated in the failed U.S. aggression of April 1986.

In this context the two sides condemned the policy of state terrorism practiced by world international imperialism. They also condemned the unjustified economic and diplomatic measures taken by some states as a result of U.S. misguidance and pressure. The two sides called for an end to these aggressive measures, especially in view of the fact that the falsity of the imperialist allegations against Libya had become clear to the world. The Libyan Arab side highly appreciated Bulgaria's supportive stands for the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and its people.

The two sides gave special attention to developments in the Middle East. They noted that the continued Zionist occupation

of Arab territories and the ongoing Zionist expansionist policy at the expense of the Palestinian and Arab territories contribute to regional tension. The two sides also noted that the Zionist entity's continued aggression — with the political, economic, and direct military backing of the United States — against the Arab nation is a direct factor in the continuation of regional tension. The Libyan Arab side then expressed satisfaction at the support and solidarity provided by the socialist countries, led by the USSR, to the Palestinian people in their struggle for a just and lasting solution to this conflict, as well as for recovering their legitimate right to establish an independent state on their own territory.

The two sides expressed satisfaction at the PLO's unification, which will help to consolidate the Palestinian people's struggle to recover their legitimate rights. The Bulgarian side appreciated the efforts made by the brother leader of the Great September Revolution to assist in achieving this unity.

The two sides declared their support for the struggle of the Lebanese people and the nationalist forces to liberate all Lebanese territory from Zionist occupation, and called for the immediate withdrawal of Zionist forces from southern Lebanon. They confirmed that stability in Lebanon can only be achieved by national agreement and peaceful dialogue among the various forces, as well as by the preservation of Lebanon's Arabism and its sovereignty over all its territory.

The two sides expressed their great concern at imperialism's arms race policy, its extension of this arms race to space, the deployment of nuclear missiles in Europe and the Mediterranean, and the increasing presence of foreign fleets in the region. On this matter, the two sides agreed to back all initiatives proposed by the socialist countries, headed by the USSR, for comprehensive disarmament, for reducing and removing nuclear and other weapons of mass annihilation, for removing all foreign fleets from the Mediterranean, and for removing all foreign bases from the region. This will achieve security and peace for the region's peoples and will remove the danger of nuclear horror for all mankind.

The Bulgarian side briefed the Libyan Arab side on its efforts to create a zone in the Balkans free from nuclear and chemical weapons. It also discussed its efforts to consolidate good-neighborly relations, understanding, and mutually beneficial cooperation in the Balkans to achieve security, peace, and cooperation in Europe. The Libyan Arab side stated its great appreciation of and support for Bulgaria's efforts in this direction.

In discussing Africa, the two sides denounced imperialism's continued interference in the African Continent with the aim of reimposing military control and political and economic domination over the African peoples, thus threatening their security and safety. They denounced the policy of racial discrimination and confirmed their support for the South African and Namibian peoples' struggle. The two sides then condemned imperialism's intervention in Chad, an intervention likely to directly threaten the security and stability of Chad's neighbors. They confirmed that Chad's problem is an African one which must be resolved within the framework of the OAU, away from any foreign interference, taking into account the African peoples' security interests and interconnected human and historical ties.

The two sides expressed extreme concern at the continuation of the Iraq-Iran war and the developments which are escalating tension in the Arab Gulf region, thereby leading to U.S. imperialism's increased military presence in this sensitive area.

The two sides stressed the need to find a peaceful settlement of this conflict between two neighboring countries.

In reviewing Central America, the two sides expressed their support for the region's peoples in their struggle to achieve national independence free from foreign interference.

The two sides expressed their great satisfaction at their talks and at the results of Georgi Atanasov's visit, both of which reflect the two friendly countries' strong relations.

Georgi Atanasov expressed deep gratitude for the warm welcome accorded him in the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, and renewed his invitation to the secretary of the General People's Committee to visit Bulgaria. The invitation was accepted with gratitude, and a date for the visit will be fixed at a later time.

Al-Qadhafi Gives Saudi Envoy Message for King
LD092212 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland
in Arabic 2200 GMT 9 Jun 87

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution has received Shaykh 'Ali Musallam, personal envoy of King Fahd. The brother leader gave Shaykh Musallam an important message for King Fahd.

Opposition Rejects Alternative to Islamic Law
JN091345 Khartoum SUNA in English 1015 GMT 9 Jun 87

[Text] Khartoum, June 9 (SUNA) — The opposition parties including the Islamic National Front, the Sudanese Communist Party and the southern parties have rejected the proposed alternative laws which were proposed by Premier al-Sadiq al-Mahdi to substitute the Islamic shari'a laws imposed by [former President Ja'far Muhammad] Numaryi in 1983, the daily *Al-Ayyam* issued here today reported.

Al-Mahdi's proposed laws aim at implementing the Islamic shari'a laws in the Moslem's area only.

The daily quoted the secretary of the Islamic National Front Politburo as urging the government to implement the issue of Islamic shari'a laws as a whole, not implementing only the "hudud" the Islamic punishment.

Peter Gatkouth, a prominent southern politician, was quoted by the daily as reiterating the southern political parties rejection to the imposition of any religious law.

The constitutional conference, is the only body to settle the relations between the religion and the state, Gatkouth added.

East, Central African Summit Held in Khartoum

For coverage of the summit meeting of East and central African states in Khartoum, including an address by Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi, see the Inter-African Affairs section of the 9 June Africa (Sub-Sahara) *Daily Report* and subsequent issues.

SPLA Details 31 May Capture of Jokau After Siege
EA091944 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 9 Jun 87

[Text] The SPLM Military High Command has released the summary of the SPLA operations that led to the capture of Jokau on 31st May 1987. The operations started in February this year under the command of CO's [commanding officer] Lieutenant Colonel William Nuyan Bany. The commander in chief arrived and took over command on 18th April 1987 until 7th June 1987. Jokau finally fell into SPLA hands on 31st May 1987, after 45 days of siege and pursuit, and exploitation operations followed.

On 4th June 1987 SPLA forces captured the commander of Jokau garrison, Lt Col Salim Said of Batch 24. The total strength of Jokau garrison was 225 including 5 officers. Of those killed are 192 including 4 officers. The prisoners of war are 25, including the garrison commander. According to our sources inside Nasir only seven managed to reach Nasir. Arms captured are as in the previous SPLA broadcast plus 63 (JIM)-3 rifles captured during pursuit operations and two long-range radios in good condition.

On 4th June 1987 SPLA activated a plan to use Lt Col Salim Said and his radio operator to lure an enemy helicopter into an

ambush. For 2 days the General Headquarters Khartoum, Malakal garrison and Nasir worked with the SPLA without their knowledge. On 6th June the plan succeeded and the SPLA ambush forces captured the enemy helicopter, No 686 type Puma, piloted by Lt Col Muhammad Bashir al-Amin, at (Nyawech) village 30 km east of Nasir.

Minister on Fall of Jokau
JN091914 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1742 GMT 9 Jun 87

[Text] Khartoum, 9 Jun (SUNA) — Major General Fadl Burmah, retired, minister of state for defense affairs, issued a statement today on the disappearance of a military helicopter and its capture by rebels in the Al-Nasir region of Upper Nile Province. He said the aircraft was part of a squadron sent to Al-Nasir to search for missing members of the force that withdrew from Jokau, on the Ethiopian border. He stated that the helicopter did not return to base after departing and that contact with it was lost until the rebels announced they had seized it by deceiving its commander, who was anxious to rescue his comrades.

Burmah said that although this was a bitter experience, such things are to be expected in a military operations area. He said the home front must be unified and differences set aside to meet the challenge to the Armed Forces posed by the outlaws and their foreign supporters.

Burmah added that the withdrawal from Jokau was a tactical maneuver, not a defeat. He said the Armed Forces will recapture Jokau and that the rebels will be unable to stand up to them.

Chief of Staff Returns From Tour of South
JN100656 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1434 GMT 9 Jun 87

[Text] Khartoum, 9 Jun (SUNA) — Chief of Staff General 'Abd al-'Azim Siddiq has praised the performance of the officers and men of the Armed Forces in the southern region's Upper Nile military area. He also urged them to continue their defense of the nation.

After returning today from his 2-day tour of the region, the chief of staff affirmed that losses would not prevent the Armed Forces from continuing their work. He added: We will offer martyr after martyr from the Armed Forces. During his tour he visited wounded soldiers at a military hospital. He also received full situation reports on regional operations and on efforts to contain rebel attacks.

The chief of staff was accompanied by Staff Major General Abu Qurun 'Abdallah Abu Qurun, director of moral guidance and official spokesman for the People's Armed Forces, and representatives of the different branches of the General Command. In addition, he met with officers and men in the Upper Nile region. The chief of staff discussed recent actions in Jokau and the difficulty of operations there. He explained the efforts made by the Armed Forces General Command to overcome these problems.

It is worth noting that the Armed Forces withdrew from the Jokau area following its shelling by John Garang's forces, who themselves were aided by the Ethiopians.

Anya Nya II Condemns Ethiopian Air Raids

JN100650 Khartoum SUNA in English 1045 GMT 9 Jun 87

[Text] Khartoum, 9 June (SUNA) — Anya Nya II Movement has condemned the raids taken by the Ethiopian planes against the eastern Sudanese borders and also condemned the Ethiopian support to the Sudan People's Liberation Movement and described the Ethiopian practices as an open interference in Sudan's internal affairs.

Member of the movement's Politburo and secretary general of the affairs of Arab and Islamic countries at the movement, Bail Lail, [name as received] said in a statement to the daily *Al-Sudani* published here today. [sentence as received]

Lail called on all the Sudanese to unite their internal front and work seriously for the success of the constitutional conference for solving Sudan's problems.

The movement will work hard for the salvation of situation in southern Sudan, Lail said, adding that the southern parties have to deal objectively with the big national issues and stand away from conflicts.

Cancellation of Egyptian Water Agreement Denied

JN100831 Khartoum SUNA in English 1012 GMT 9 Jun 87

[Text] Khartoum, June 9 (SUNA) — Minister of Irrigation Mahmud Bashir Jamma' has denied the news reports saying Sudan will cancel the Nile water agreement with Egypt.

The daily *Al-Ayyam* issued here today quoted Jamma' as saying an agreement between the two countries, outside the context of the Nile water agreement, was reached. He added that the new agreement aims at benefiting from the surplus of the Nile water.

INTRA-GULF AFFAIRS

Greek Tanker Hit by Rocket 9 Jun; No Casualties
NC092139 Athens Domestic Service in Greek
 2100 GMT 9 Jun 87

[Text] The 125,979-ton Greek tanker *Ethnic* was hit late this afternoon, apparently by a rocket, while sailing in the Persian Gulf. The members of the crew, which includes 30 men and a woman, all Greeks, were unharmed. The tanker had taken on cargo in Kuwait and was headed for Taiwan. The vessel's captain reported this during a telephone conversation this evening with the operations room of the Ministry of Merchant Marine. The *Ethnic* is already on its way to the nearest port in the region. It is not experiencing any problems apart from some oil leakage from the crack where the ship was hit.

KUWAIT

Heir Apparent Urges Greater Vigilance
JN090937 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 8 Jun 87 p 1

[Text] Today we are in the midst of internal and external problems. Day and night, we hear about crises, problems, and disturbances. Our country is close to these problems and is affected by them. Our interests are being threatened and shipping lines and security issues linked with the current situation in the region are also endangered. There is the U.S. and Soviet military presence in the Gulf waters and the current debate over this presence. Kuwait is close to the volatile area. The repercussions of the region's situation created internal worries. Anxieties about the homeland and the safety of the society have become our daily bread. The ordinary citizen is concerned over his society. Late in the blessed month of Ramadan, *Al-Qabas* published messages sent to His Highness Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah al-Sabah, heir apparent and prime minister, and Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, demonstrated the concerns of Kuwaiti citizens. Therefore, we interviewed the head of the executive authority. We wanted to hear his thoughts on the country's trends and the political leadership's beliefs about the actions aimed against the country as well as ways to entrench cohesion in this society.

Shaykh Sa'd spoke with Editor in Chief Muhammad Jasim al-Saqr and Deputy Editor in Chief Yusuf al-Sumayt for an hour at his highness's office. This dialogue was reassuring. His highness was satisfied with the just verdicts against the terrorists and the secret organization. He stressed the political leadership's concern about maintaining a cohesive internal front and confronting any ideological and ethnic discrimination in our society. He also emphasized that accusations need not be widespread because of a wayward group which will be dealt with by the judiciary. During the conversation, his highness concentrated on four basic points, namely: the concept of security in Kuwait, the concept of political violence, the need to maintain internal cohesion while being tough and merciful at the same time, and welcoming the opposition for the sake of reform, not sabotage, under the slogan that every citizen is a policeman.

His Highness Shaykh Sa'd began his conversation by voicing his appreciation for the security men for their great efforts to maintain the security of the homeland and citizens under these circumstances, and urged them to exert further efforts and be more vigilant so as to maintain the security of Kuwait, its citizens, and those residing in it. He explained that the recent incidents in Kuwait come under the category of political crimes. He added that these crimes are usually fed by groups, parties, or countries and are different in nature from common crimes. He further stated: Political crimes are strange ideologies in our society and can be discovered only through patience. They are an international phenomenon, and many countries with different political trends suffer from it. Even developed countries have difficulty discovering the perpetrators and treating the causes. Despite shortcomings in some areas, we in Kuwait have managed, God be praised, to cut the danger of political crimes to a minimum. Due to the huge efforts of the security forces, we were able to bring the perpetrators to trial where they were given the right to defend themselves. The recent verdicts affirm Kuwait's insistence on providing justice to all defendants. He also pointed out that some crimes against state security took more than 6 months to unveil. Although the security men knew the perpetrators, they continued to monitor them to make sure they were criminals.

On the role of the citizens at this stage, his highness said that it is not enough to rely solely on the security forces to uproot the sources of political crimes. He said that it is very important that the citizens stop being passive and relying on others. His highness stated that we cannot rely only on the security men. It is illogical to assign a policeman to watch all those who may arouse suspicion. Therefore, the citizen plays a necessary and even essential role regarding political crimes. His highness added: The citizen should play a greater role and cooperate more with the security forces. In this way, security and stability may prevail in our country. I stress the slogan that every citizen is a policeman. I urge every citizen to apply this slogan to protect our beloved country against conspiracies. I urge every citizen to be and act as a policeman to safeguard the country's security and interest. This is the ideal way to preserve the safety of our homeland and the cohesion of our society.

Regarding the required concept of security at this stage during which pressures are being exerted and attempts to incite sedition and division in the society are escalating, his highness warned against making random accusations. He said the accusation should be confined to the extremist elements whose involvement in what harms the country and the security of the society is confirmed. However, making random accusations is a serious matter and we reject such accusations. He added: We should not accuse an entire population if a small group is involved. We should not wrong the majority for the sins of a misguided minority. Even this misguided minority has been granted all the legal perquisites to defend itself. This is characteristic of modern states which deal with events sensibly and rationally. The majority should not be affected by such matters. They live in a prosperous stable society of equal opportunities and social equality.

However, his highness affirmed that firm and strict measures will be applied to any individual or group regardless of their ideology

or affiliation if they attempt to infringe on the country's social, economic, or political structure. He affirmed that the authorities will not apply collective punitive measures except in cases which require firmness and decisiveness and only against those who contemplate harming the country's security and the safety of the society. His highness said that the authorities plan to apply the security laws and regulations to all members of the public without any exception or distinction. The security laws and regulations should apply to everyone. We must not overlook any group that attempts to harm the country. All of us should be loyal to Kuwait. Our country embraces both citizens and foreigners without distinction and regardless of their religion, creed, or name. We also provide services to everyone without discrimination. He indicated that many are calling for ruthlessness but the authorities' method is to embrace everyone and punish the offender.

His highness concluded his statement by affirming that all of us in Kuwait are like crew aboard a ship. We must all safeguard the safety and security of this ship. Differences and agreement are healthy qualities of the passengers of this ship within the limits and concepts which do not expose the ship to the risk of sinking. There are two kinds of opposition. One is the opposition that uses sabotage. We reject this kind of opposition part and parcel. It will ultimately undermine and destroy the society. However, the opposition which seeks reforms is acceptable within agreed upon standards and concepts. These allow for the exchange of views and ideas and no society can survive without them. Differences in opinion are a healthy phenomenon to serve the country. In our opinion, the role of the opposition is to honestly compete to serve the country and promote society.

Correction to Distribution of Illegal Leaflets

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Students Accused of Distributing Illegal Leaflets," published in the 9 June Near East & South Asia Daily Report, page J 1, left column, paragraph six, lines five and six:

...of leaflets containing instigations against the present...
(changing word "investigations" to "instigations")

SAUDI ARABIA

Bangladeshi President, Delegation Arrive

LD062347 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1610 GMT 6 Jun 87

[Summary] Jeddah, 6 Jun (SPA) — President Ershad of Bangladesh and the members of his delegation arrived in Jeddah this evening to perform the minor pilgrimage and visit the Prophet's mosque.

He was welcomed at the airport by Prince Sa'ud ibn 'Abd al-Muhsin, deputy amir of Mecca, the Bangladesh ambassador to the Kingdom, and several other officials.

King Fahd Receives Ershad

LD072246 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2200 GMT 7 Jun 87

[Excerpt] Jeddah, 7 Jun (SPA) — King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, custodian of the two holy mosques, received His Excellency Bangladeshi President Mohammad Hussain Ershad and the members of his delegation at Al-Salam Palace this evening. They are visiting the Kingdom to perform the minor pilgrimage. [passage omitted]

YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC

'Saboteurs' Apprehended, To Stand Trial

JN091239 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 9 Jun 87

[Text] A responsible source at the Interior Ministry has told SABA that the security forces have apprehended a gang of saboteurs. They planned actions designed to disrupt security and compromise national interests and the gains of the revolution. Gang members will be tried when their interrogation is finished. During the trial, the Yemeni people will be told of these conspiracies and their sponsors — enemies of the revolution and Republic. The source expressed his profound thanks to the honorable citizens who help apprehend this gang of saboteurs by cooperating with the appropriate security agencies.

Salih Opens Constituent People's Assembly Session

JN081437 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 8 Jun 87

[Text] of address by President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih inaugurating the new session of the Constituent People's Assembly in Sanaa on 8 June — read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of God, the most gracious, the most merciful. In the name of the people we open this session of the Constituent People's Assembly. First I would like to thank the brother speaker and members of the Constituent People's Assembly for their efforts in the past few years. I would also like to thank them for the laws and agreements they passed concerning a number of friendly, sisterly countries and international organizations and others. Over the years the Assembly has shown itself to be highly efficient and productive in the area of legislation, indicating efficiency, sincerity, and devotion.

I can only repeat my thanks to you all for the cooperation you have shown with all the executive organs. We strove to serve democracy and the public interest and to make full use of our democratic experience in choosing the members of the General People's Congress and the General Congress, as well as members of local councils. To accomplish this, we should have completed the democratic process at an early stage. However, this was impossible for reasons beyond our control. We think the circumstances are auspicious for completing the democratic process. The 1979 constitutional declaration determined that preparations for electing a Consultative Council was one of the priorities of the Constituent People's Assembly. I therefore urge the speaker and members of the Constituent People's Assembly to

prepare for electing a Consultative Council in 1987-88 and thus complete the democratic process in our country.

You have enough experience to carry out this patriotic task. Undoubtedly you have made sincere, fruitful efforts. You have passed numerous laws and legislation, but this important national institution must be completed to coincide with the election of the (?state presidency) and with provisions of the constitutional declaration concerning the introduction of certain amendments. The amendments which the Council may discuss [words indistinct].

Undoubtedly you are an experienced national elite and militant patriotic elements which will seek to achieve these tasks. We are fully prepared to cooperate with you in accomplishing this national mission. I repeat my thanks to you all and to all those who attended the opening of this session. God's peace and blessings be upon you.

Salih Receives PDRY Minister of State, Letter
JN081505 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
 1200 GMT 8 Jun 87

[Text] Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, has held a meeting in his office with Brother Rashid Muhammad Thabit, Central Committee member and minister of state for union affairs in the southern part of the homeland. Thabit gave the president a letter from Brother Eng Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, Political Bureau member and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, and Brother 'Ali Salim al-Bid, secretary general of the Central Committee in the southern part of the homeland. The note dealt with issues of interest to both parts of Yemen.

Also present at the meeting were Brother 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani, prime minister and member of the Standing Committee, and Brother Yahya Husayn al-'Arashi, minister of state for Yemeni unity affairs and member of the Standing Committee.

PDRY Minister Departs
JN092042 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
 1700 GMT 9 Jun 87

[Text] Brother Rashid Muhammad Thabit, minister of state for union affairs in the southern part of the homeland, has left Sanaa

after a visit of several days. During his stay, he delivered a letter to President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih from Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the [YSP] Political Bureau and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, and 'Ali Salim al-Bid, secretary general of the Central Committee in the southern part of the homeland. He told SABA before his departure that his trip to Sanaa was positive and that he held talks with brother officials on a number of issues of interest to Yemen.

Unity Minister Leaves for PDRY With Message
JN092012 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
 1700 GMT 9 Jun 87

[Text] Brother Yahya Husayn al-'Arashi, minister of state for affairs of Yemeni unity and member of the Standing Committee of the General People's Congress, left Sanaa for Aden today. He will be paying a visit of several days to the southern part of the homeland.

In a statement to SABA, the brother minister said he is carrying a message from Brother President Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, commander in chief of the Armed Forces and secretary general of the General People's Congress, to Brothers Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the YSP Political Bureau and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, and 'Ali Salim al-Bid, YSP Central Committee secretary general, in the southern part of the homeland. The message covers matters of interest to both parts of Yemen. He also said he will consult with officials in the southern part of the homeland on questions of mutual concern connected with area countries and the Arab world.

Chief of Staff Leaves for Libya With Message
JN092027 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
 1700 GMT 9 Jun 87

[Text] Major 'Abdallah Husayn al-Bashiri, chief of staff and member of the Standing Committee, has left for Tripoli at the head of a military delegation for a visit of several days to Libya. In a predeparture statement, Maj al-Bashiri told SABA that he is carrying a letter from President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih to his brother, Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September revolution. The note deals with the fraternal relations between the two peoples and Arab developments.

Talks Held With Visiting DRA Prime Minister

Cooperation Agreement Signed

JN062007 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1810 GMT 6 Jun 87

[Text] Baghdad, 6 Jun (INA) — Iraq and Afghanistan today signed an agreement on trade and economic, cultural, scientific, and technical cooperation. The signing ceremony was attended by Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, and Afghan Prime Minister Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand.

Taha Yasin Ramadan delivered a speech expressing his satisfaction with the positive spirit that prevailed in the talks — a spirit reflecting the desire of both nations' officials to find additional areas of cooperation.

Ramadan stated that the results of the friendly Afghan delegation's visit are a new beginning for expanded future cooperation between the two friendly countries. They are also a serious endeavor for fulfilling joint aspirations based on friendship and joint interests and promoting relations in all areas between the two nations.

Ramadan added: The cooperation we sensed from the Afghan delegation, as well as the friendly atmosphere prevailing in our talks, is evidence of Iraq and Afghanistan's good relations. These will mark future cooperation in both nations' interests. Ramadan also expressed thanks to Keshtmand for inviting him to visit Afghanistan.

In his speech, Afghan Prime Minister Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand expressed thanks from himself and the Afghan delegation for the hospitality they were accorded. This hospitality epitomizes the nature of the historic relations between Iraq and Afghanistan.

The Afghan prime minister also expressed his satisfaction with the results of his visit to Iraq. These positive results were due to the friendly atmosphere that prevailed in the talks, and to both sides' deep desire to promote friendly and cooperative relations between the two nations.

He also said: Our talks reflected the honest desire for cooperation in trade, economic, and cultural areas. This will strengthen both countries' understanding of bilateral relations and their future. He also affirmed that his trip opened new horizons for promoting various relations between the two sides. Hasan 'Ali, RCC member and minister of trade, signed the accord for Iraq, while Afghan Minister of Commerce Mohammad Khan Jalalari did so for his country.

Delegation Departs 7 Jun

JN070828 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0636 GMT 7 Jun 87

[Text] Baghdad, 7 Jun (INA) — Afghan Prime Minister Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand and the members of his delegation left Baghdad this morning following a 4-day official visit.

Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand was seen off by Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister; Hasan 'Ali, RCC

member and minister of trade; and a number of other ministers and senior officials.

In a statement to INA, the Afghan prime minister praised the fruitful results of his trip to Iraq. He said his talks in Iraq will greatly strengthen relations in all fields between his country and Iraq, to the mutual benefit of both friendly peoples.

The delegation accompanying Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand included Sayyed Amanuddin Amin, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Minister of Commerce Muhammad Khan Jalalari; Abdol Jamil Zarif, minister of Islamic affairs and trust properties; and Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Farid Zarif.

Cuban Foreign Minister Malmierca Continues Visit

Received by Minister Ramadan

JN050921 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0850 GMT 5 Jun 87

[Text] Baghdad, 5 Jun (INA) — Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, met with Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca here this morning. Malmierca gave Taha Yasin Ramadan a written message from Dr Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Cuban Council of Ministers, on cooperation between Iraq and Cuba and its promotion for the benefit of both countries. The two parties also reviewed bilateral relations and ways of improving them, and reiterated their leaders' desire to enhance these ties in every sector.

In addition, the participants discussed Arab and international affairs. They placed special emphasis on the Iranian regime's continued escalation of its aggression against Iraq, Iran's rejection of all efforts for peace, and the perils posed to regional peace and security by the Iranian regime's policy of aggression.

Meets With Saddam Husayn

JN051722 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1640 GMT 5 Jun 87

[Text] Baghdad, 5 Jun (INA) — President Saddam Husayn has received Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca. During the meeting, bilateral relations were reviewed, as were developments both in the region and in Latin America. The session was also attended by Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, the president's secretary, and the Cuban ambassador in Baghdad.

Concludes Visit, Departs

JN071211 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0715 GMT 7 Jun 87

[Text] Baghdad, 7 Jun (INA) — Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca left Baghdad this morning after a visit of several days.

During his stay, the Cuban foreign minister held talks on strengthening bilateral ties, and discussed developments in the Iraq-Iran war.

He was seen off by Tariq 'Aziz, Iraq's first deputy prime minister and foreign minister; a number of other officials, and the Cuban ambassador in Baghdad.

Egyptian Minister Brings Message From Mubarak
NC081416 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1330 GMT 8 Jun 87

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 8 Jun (MENA) — Dr Amal 'Uthman, Egyptian minister of social insurance and social affairs, arrived in Baghdad today. She said she has a written message from President Husni Mubarak for President Saddam Husayn.

Dr 'Uthman told the MENA correspondent in Baghdad that her trip is at the invitation of Manal Yunis, head of the Iraqi General Women's Confederation. This visit, she said, is part of the efforts to deepen relations between women's organizations in Egypt and the Iraqi General Women's Federation. [passage omitted]

President Receives Envoy
JN101313 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1250 GMT 10 Jun 87

[Text] Baghdad, 10 Jun (INA) — President Saddam Husayn has received a written message from Egyptian President Husni Mubarak. The note deals with the fraternal relations between the two countries, Iran's aggression against Iraq, and Arab affairs in general.

The president received the message from Amal 'Uthman, Egypt's minister of state for social insurance and social affairs, after he met with her today.

Saddam Husayn Speaks on Industry, Development
JN100643 Baghdad INA in English 1630 GMT 9 Jun 87

[Text] Baghdad, June 9, INA — President Saddam Husayn has underlined the importance of the private sector's role in achieving Iraq's industrial development objectives.

The president was addressing a seminar attended by senior officials of industrial enterprises and local industrialists on activating the private sector's contribution in the country's overall development process.

President Husayn said that our new course and programs are that our socialist structure needs an active and prosperous sector adding that the course of serving Iraq is that of applying principles of the revolution and the Arab Ba'th Socialist Party.

President Husayn also underlined the importance of the role of industrial sector in modern life pointing out to the significance of resorting to the basis of technological and scientific development which is linked with industry in general.

The president added that industry should be linked with agriculture and public services to achieve progress referring to the role of the Iraqis in the process of construction and pooling potentials in the right course.

President Husayn reiterated that the private and the mixed sectors should both be part of our socialist structure. Referring to Iraq's keenness to encourage Arab investment, the president said by welcoming these investments we are motivated by pan-Arab motives and not by circumstantial needs because Iraq is not a poor country.

MSZMP Delegation Arrives for Ba'th Party Talks
JN071949 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1820 GMT 7 Jun 87

[Text] Baghdad, 7 Jun (INA) — Talks began here tonight between delegations of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party (MSZMP). The Ba'th Party team for the first round of talks was led by 'Adnan Dawud Salman, deputy head of the party National Command's foreign relations office. The MSZMP team was led by Central Committee member Gyula Varga. The two sides discussed bilateral party relations and their strengthening for the benefit of both friendly peoples, in accordance with the cooperation protocol.

Salman expressed hope that party cooperation will be stepped up through exchanged visits and mutual access to party experience, as well as through coordination on issues of common interest at international conferences. He explained his nation's position on Iran's continued aggression against Iraq, the steadfastness of the Iraqi people and Armed Forces, and the heavy losses suffered by the Iranians.

Salman also outlined Iraq's constructive stands calling for a peaceful, negotiated solution to the conflict following the guidelines presented by President Saddam Husayn to Iran's rulers on 2 August 1986. He also noted Iraq's responsiveness to all regional and international peace initiatives on the conflict. This is in contrast to Iran's intransigence and disregard for international laws and conventions, as evinced by Iran's purchases from the Zionist entity.

For his part, Gyula Varga expressed a corresponding wish to develop party cooperation and coordination in all spheres. He indicated that Hungary supports a speedy end to the Iraq-Iran war and a negotiated settlement.

The MSZMP delegation arrived in Baghdad this morning at the invitation of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party National Command.

Official Meets Tariq 'Aziz
JN081823 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1715 GMT 8 Jun 87

[Text] Baghdad, 8 Jun (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, the official in charge of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party National Command's Foreign Relations Office, met this evening with MSZMP Central Committee Member Gyula Varga. The two officials discussed party relations and ways of promoting and strengthening them, as well as other issues of mutual interest. The meeting was also attended by the director of the Foreign Relations Office and the Hungarian ambassador in Baghdad.

Minister Leaves for Harare Nonaligned Meeting
JN091334 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1220 GMT 9 Jun 87

[Text] Baghdad, 9 Jun (INA) — Latif Nusayyif Jasim, minister of culture and information, left for Harare today at the head of Iraq's delegation to the second conference of information ministers from the nonaligned states. The conference begins tomorrow in Harare. The participants will discuss a number of issues, including a new information order and the use of such modern technological means as satellites in the media of developing countries.

The Iraqi delegation to the conference includes a number of officials from the Ministry of Culture and Information.

Turkish Paper Reports Air Raids on Kurdish Towns
NC090846 Istanbul TERCUMAN in Turkish 5 Jun 87 p 4

[Text] Baghdad, Zakhu (UBA) — Kurdish villages in northern Iraq have been bombed by the Iraqi Air Force. Due to its war

with Iran, Iraq has lost control over its northern territory. Thirty five people were killed and 68 were wounded in these air raids.

While reporting the Iraqi Government's attack on the Kurdish settlements, a clandestine radio that supports the Kurdish peshmerga led by Mas'ud Barzani claimed that Baghdad had ordered the Kurds to evacuate their villages.

Correction to Armed Forces Communique No 2,703

The following correction pertains to the item subheadlined "Communique No 2,703 Issued," published in the 9 June Near East & South Asia *Daily Report*, pages K 2-3:

page K 3, right column, paragraph four, line one:...

Our forces in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah killed... (changing corps designation "II" to "III")

U.S. Congress To Question Vardi on Irangate
 TA090851 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English
 9 Jun 87 pp 1, 9

[Report by diplomatic correspondent Benny Morris]

[Excerpt] In an apparent bid to forestall a rupture with Congress over the Iran arms sales affair, Israel has agreed "in principle" to allow the U.S. congressional committees investigating the affair to question a senior Israeli official about Israel's role in it.

The official, Major General (Res.) Refa'el Vardi, who has been helping Cabinet Secretary Elyaqim Rubinstein put together two reports on the affair, will probably be questioned in the near future, in Israel or in the U.S., by the committees or their lawyers. Vardi will "provide the committees with clarifications and answer questions, but he will not testify," a senior Israeli source explained. Vardi himself was not involved in the arms sales.

At the same time, Israel continues to refuse permission to committees and to the U.S. special Irangate prosecutor, Lawrence Walsh, to directly question any of the four Israelis involved in the deals. Nor is Israel willing to negotiate with Walsh about the possible transfer of information concerning Israel's role in the affair so long as the subpoenas he issued remain in force against the four: former Foreign Ministry director-general David Kimche, the prime minister's adviser on terrorism 'Amiram Nir, arms dealer Ya'aqov Nimrodi, and businessman Al Schwimmer.

In view of the continuing conflict with Walsh, it was felt in Jerusalem that all reasonable measures should be taken to avoid a similar rupture with the congressional committees.

Last February, Rubinstein and Prime Minister Shamir, during a visit to the U.S., reached agreement with the congressional committees that the Israelis involved would not be personally subjected to committee questioning or forced to testify in the U.S. In exchange, Israel agreed to provide the committees with reports about the Israeli role in the trilateral deals. Israel also agreed to supply the committees with written clarifications and responses to specific questions.

A month ago the Israel Embassy in Washington enabled congressional investigators to peruse a first "financial-chronological" report about the transactions, put together by Rubinstein and Vardi. The committees have sought some clarifications, and apparently it was felt by both sides that enabling Vardi to answer questions in person rather than responding only in writing would make the process more efficient.

Rubinstein has not yet completed a second report, which will deal with Israeli decision-making and its role in the arms transfers. Nor have copies of the first report been transferred to the American committees, pending the resolution of certain "technical questions" concerning documents in the report. Israel fears that the reports or parts thereof will leak to the American media and cause damage to Israel's "security interests and foreign relations." [passage omitted]

Beilin, Meridor Meet With Murphy on Conference
 TA100630 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
 0405 GMT 10 Jun 87

[Text] The U.S. Administration has reached the conclusion that there is no way to promote the peace process in the Middle East other than through an international conference. This is the conclusion reached by Dr Yosi Beilin, the Foreign Ministry's political director general, and Knesset Member [MK] Dan Meridor of the Likud who held separate talks with Assistant U.S. Secretary of State Richard Murphy yesterday. Our correspondent in Washington Shim'on Schiffer reports on these contacts.

[Begin recording] [Schiffer] Dr Beilin left the meeting with a feeling of satisfaction. MK Meridor was a little less satisfied with his meeting. As said, the two share the assessment that the U.S. Administration will continue to promote the international conference idea as the only way to advance the peace process in the Middle East. What will the next administration's move be, according to Dr Beilin?

[Beilin] There will be moves on two planes here: On one plane we will see an ongoing U.S. effort to ensure that the agreement reached through them a few months ago will not be weakened and will remain valid for a stage when negotiations may be opened. On the other plane, contacts with elements outside the region will continue. Reference at the moment is to a meeting between Murphy and Polyakov, who heads the Near Eastern Countries Department in the Soviet Foreign Ministry, which will deal with the peace process in our region. In other words, the Americans will attempt to check out the current Soviet stance on this issue.

[Schiffer] When we talk of the Soviet stance, are Israel and the United States on the same wavelength as far as the conditions for Soviet participation in an international conference are concerned?

[Beilin] Certainly. In today's talk Murphy reiterated that the United States has adopted the Israeli conditions for any Soviet participation in the peace process in our region; namely, a very significant change on the issue of Jewish emigration from the USSR and the establishment of diplomatic relations between Israel and the Soviet Union.

[Schiffer] MK Dan Meridor believes the U.S. Administration also hopes something will happen in Israel — perhaps early elections or a change in the Likud's position. My interlocutors asked me whether we would be prepared to examine the idea of an international conference, Meridor told me. Meridor's response: The Likud's stance will not change — either direct talks with Jordan or a continuation of the status quo, while adopting measures that will allow coexistence in the area.

Incidentally, MK Meridor yesterday chanced to encounter King Husayn's father-in-law, the father of Husayn's present wife, who was listening to his lecture at the Brookings Institute. The father-in-law, Mr Halabi, posed some stinging questions, including: How long will the Likud refuse to cooperate with the United States, despite the fact that the Americans send Israel

\$10 million daily? Meridor replied that the Americans will send the money as long as this suits their interests. [end recording]

Shamir Reportedly Has No Anti-Soviet Feelings

TA080852 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST
in English 8 Jun 87 p 1

[Report by diplomatic correspondent Benny Morris]

[Text] Prime Minister Shamir yesterday declared that he had "no anti-Soviet feelings in his heart," and called the Soviet Union "a great and enormous country."

Speaking to Andre Rossinot, the visiting French minister responsible for the government's liaison with Parliament, Shamir said that he had "warm and appreciative feelings" towards the Soviet Union, and would like to see the development of normal relations between it and Israel.

Shamir was responding to Rossinot's question whether he, Shamir, opposed the idea of an international conference for Middle East peace because of his opposition to Soviet entry into the peace process. Shamir answered that his opposition to the conference idea was based on "the nature of the conference," and not on the prospective Soviet participation.

Observers said that Shamir's statement — made to Rossinot and distributed to reporters by Shamir's aides — was the first of its kind vis-a-vis the Soviet Union since the start of the controversy over the conference. Shamir's previous public references to the Soviet Union in this context have been marked by suspicion or outright antagonism.

Shamir Against Disarming Settlers, Referendum

TA091110 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1000 GMT 9 Jun 87

[Text] Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir says steps must be taken against the settlers to prevent the recurrence of riots such as those in Al-Duhayshah. However, he rejects the possibility of disarming the settlers. The prime minister visited the port of Haifa today. Our correspondent Gabi Zohar reports:

[Begin recording][Zohar] Today Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir again denounced the behavior of the settlers in Al-Duhayshah on Saturday night.

[Shamir] This is a negative phenomenon which has been condemned by all sectors of the Israeli public. I hope this condemnation will prevent its recurrence.

[Zohar] Sir, do you believe additional steps must be taken to calm the settlers while reducing the number of terrorist acts emanating from the refugee camps?

[Shamir] Generally speaking, it is advisable to use the precise amount of force necessary in each case — no more nor less. This

is how we should act in this case — neither to exaggerate nor underestimate it.

[Zohar] Mr Prime Minister, do you think arms controls should be imposed on the settlers?

[Shamir] The weapons have been given to the settlers for self-defense. It would be irresponsible to take the weapons away from them. We must prevent the wrong and illegal use of these weapons.

[Zohar] Do you believe advancing the peace process — the prospect of an international conference or even something else — would calm the tempers in Judea and Samaria today?

[Shamir] It depends. Direct negotiations might calm tempers. In my opinion an international conference will not calm tempers because it will not bring us any closer to peace.

[Zohar] The prime minister is not taking the proposal to hold a referendum on the international conference issue seriously.

[Shamir] We in Israel are unfamiliar with this system. This thing is normal in a small number of democratic countries. Anyone who is really interested in a referendum must examine the issue very thoroughly to see whether it suits our conditions. [end recording]

Not Worried By Tehiya Threat

TA091658 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1605 GMT 9 Jun 87

[Text] Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir today commented on Tehiya's threat to join the drive for early elections if new settlements are not established, saying such threats do not frighten him. Gabi Zohar reports:

[Begin recording][Zohar] Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir is not budged by Tehiya's threats about the future of the partnership between the two parties, not even when the government would seem to be hanging by a thread and every vote counts in preserving the current government. During a tour of the port of Haifa, Yitzhaq Shamir would not be budged by the Tehiyah's slogan of either more settlements or elections.

[Shamir] I do not at all consider this slogan an ultimatum. After all, we should not be presented with ultimatums on issues that reach the very core of our being and are written in our platform. The Likud is the one that established the fact of Jewish settlements in all parts of Eretz Yisra'el, and it will continue to do so.

[Zohar] Yitzhaq Shamir would not say how he would vote on the issue of the Lavi. He believes the debate on the issue should be exhausted.

[Shamir] It is too soon to talk about an increase in support for one side or the other. I think all these reports are inaccurate. We are checking into the matter from all possible sides and will soon have to make a decision. [end recording]

Peres on Relations With Togo, Sinyurah Initiative
TA092024 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
 1900 GMT 9 Jun 87

[Text] Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres says he is glad Togo has rectified its error and resumed relations with Israel. According to Peres, Israel is going to resume relations with two other African countries. Our correspondent Sheli Yehimovitz reports that Mr Peres was speaking at a conference of the Israeli Administration Center in Beersheva.

On another issue, Mr Peres said Hanna Sinyurah has used an opportunity to present himself as a candidate for the Jerusalem municipal elections, thus confronting us with the dilemma we have been trying to avoid.

Sees Chance for Early Elections
TA091630 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
 1500 GMT 9 Jun 87

[Text] Vice Prime Minister Shim'on Peres thinks a Knesset majority in favor of early elections can be obtained, and he does not dismiss political payment to those Knesset members from other parties whom the Alignment succeeds in recruiting for this task. In a Knesset Alignment faction debate, Mr Peres asked what would be more moral: to guarantee a place on the Knesset ticket or to guarantee the continuation of the peace process through early elections.

Our correspondent Razi Barqay reports that several faction members expressed discomfort at Mr Peres' remarks. Differing views also surfaced as to whether the Labor Party should leave the government at once or continue to serve in it. The party's secretary general, 'Uzi Bar'am, announced that the party's central committee would meet this month to discuss this question.

Gaza's Al-Shawwa 'Sharply' Rejects Sinyurah Move
TA100508 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
 0400 GMT 10 Jun 87

[Text] Former Gaza Mayor Rashad al-Shawwa has criticized the proposal by *Al-Fajr* editor Hanna Sinyurah to run for the Jerusalem municipal council. Al-Shawwa said Jerusalem is not only an issue for Palestinians, but one for Arabs as well as Muslims around the world. Steve Rodan reports:

[Begin recording] [Rodan] Nearly a week after *Al-Fajr* editor Hanna Sinyurah announced his candidacy for Jerusalem municipal elections, he has met with nearly nothing but opposition to his plan. But last night a major Palestinian leader sharply criticized Sinyurah. He is former Gaza Mayor Rashad al-Shawwa.

[Al-Shawwa] I think the step that Mr Sinyurah has taken is ill-advised. I really don't approve it at all. I don't think that the question that has been raised by Mr Sinyurah will bring us any closer to peace. I think that the Jerusalem issue is a fundamental issue to the Palestinians, to the Arabs, to the Muslims, and I think that should be put completely aside. [sentence as heard] I think

that unless the Jerusalem problem is solved in a way that will return sovereignty to East Jerusalem, to the Arabs, we won't actually go any step towards a solution. I think that is basic and that should be considered as the stumbling block for any possible solution.

[Rodan] Mr al-Shawwa, Hanna Sinyurah says the Palestinians have the numbers in East Jerusalem to change Israeli policy and promote Palestinian sovereignty. Why do you object to using these means?

[Al-Shawwa] We believe that we have a right here, and if we accept participating in any sort of election — in Jerusalem or otherwise — I think we would be forfeiting our right. I don't think any Arab or Palestinian or Muslim would accept this.

[Rodan] Al-Shawwa's position does not mean that Sinyurah's initiative is dead. What Palestinians are now waiting for is what the PLO has to say on this issue. [end recording]

Commentary on Sinyurah Initiative
TA081610 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 8 Jun 87 p 9

[Commentary by Ze'ev Schiff: "New Light on the Demographic Danger"]

[Text] Hanna Sinyurah did us a favor by reminding us of what we would like to forget; namely, the demographic danger to which the Jewish state is exposed. In his announcement that he is to head an Arab ticket in the Jerusalem municipal elections, Sinyurah reminded us that Israeli democracy will not always be able to enjoy artificial hothouse conditions. These are conditions in which one side, composed of Jews, enjoys full democratic rights, while the other side, composed of Arabs, renounces its basic rights with indifferent and protracted resignation. If Sinyurah and his supporters succeed in recruiting a considerable number of the 70,000 Arabs with voting rights in East Jerusalem, the control of the Jewish and Zionist majority in the Jerusalem municipality will be restricted. The voice of the Arabs in the Israeli capital will be heard more than ever before and the echo coming from Jerusalem will be a strong one, just as Teddy Kollek's voice is heard far more than that of the Tel Aviv mayor.

Sinyurah is signaling to us that we will have to choose, earlier than we thought necessary, between turning Israel into a binational state and giving up Israel's democratic nature. If we do not want to be left with that difficult choice, a political solution lessening the demographic danger must be sought.

The first reaction, which came from the Tehiya hawks, instructs us that the tendency is, as might have been assumed, toward conceding Israel's democratic nature, creating a situation in which not every Arab resident will have the right to vote or run for election; these rights will be only for Jews. The immediate tendency will be toward negating Sinyurah's right to run for election. However, if the Palestinians persist with their new tactics, it is clear others will follow Sinyurah.

Sinyurah's announcement also aroused an argument among the Arabs. This argument began when Dr Sari Nusaybah claimed

that, if the Israelis were not prepared to permit the Palestinians an independence of their own, they would have to annex the territories and grant the Palestinian inhabitants full rights. It is clear to Nusaybah that such a solution would mean a binational state in which the Arab residents would in the future demand that one of them serve in the post of deputy defense minister, that Arab representatives sit on all the Knesset committees, and so on and so forth. Israel might continue to be called Israel, but it would no longer be a Jewish state.

Even if Nusaybah made his suggestion only to instill fear in the Israelis' hearts and spur them on to decisions, it was sufficient to arouse an argument and opposition in the Palestinian camp too. In my view, most of the Arabs will have inhibitions about accustoming themselves to the idea of swearing allegiance in an Israeli Knesset. This will be the case even if there are dozens of Arabs sitting in the Knesset. Although Nusaybah's suggestion appeared to be a correct tactical move to some of the Arabs, it had a very long way to go before being accepted by the Arab side. For this reason, a more convenient arena, from the psychological aspect, has been chosen — the Jerusalem municipal arena. On the face of it, this arena would involve only such issues as drainage, schools, and so on; but in actuality a large Arab ticket would be able to have an effect on who is to be mayor of Jerusalem, if the establishment of yeshivot is to be permitted in the Arab quarter, if an Arab civil guard should be established in the eastern sector of the city, and so on. The Arab residents would be given better municipal services, but what is more important, the Palestinian voice would be heard in the municipal council; not only that of Sinyurah, but those of his friends and those who follow after them. And it is reasonable to assume that they would opt to speak not only about drainage and sidewalks in Jerusalem.

Many people have doubts as to whether this was Sinyurah's personal initiative. Whatever Sinyurah says, it is clear that nobody moves in the Palestinian community, in its current situation, without cover and backing. This is even truer when the matter involves such an important move. It may be assumed that the leaders of the PLO's moderate stream approved the move. Without their blessing it is doubtful that it would have been possible actually to implement it. This fits in well with other reports saying that, during the Algiers conference, the PLO decided that, along with semi-political moves, attempts to stir up the inhabitants of the territories, and acts of sabotage and terrorism, the Palestinians would also make quiet political moves, penetrating Israel's political-public establishment. In this way they would expand the front of their contest with Israel.

Does Sinyurah's move indicate that the Palestinian side is becoming more moderate? Radicalization undoubtedly took place in the PLO at the Algiers conference. There are various interpretations of the unification of the Palestinian camp. Palestinians explain that this is a question of deploying themselves against Syrian domination and of making a move against Husayn. However, the truth is that what happened at the Algiers conference is being interpreted as the establishment of a Palestinian national unity government. This is a phenomenon that parallels what occurred on the Jewish side. Our reasons were withdrawing from Lebanon and rescuing Israel from an economic crisis; but the unity government has already placed an obstacle on the road to peace negotiations. The same applies to the Palestinians. The

national unity government set-up will make the chances of negotiations much slimmer. On the Israeli side, as well as among the Palestinians, various groups will try to carry out contradictory maneuvers of their own. Sinyurah's move in Jerusalem is one of them. It is a positive maneuver not only because it is likely to arouse the Israelis to thinking and making decisions, but primarily because it contains an indirect recognition of the need to do something in the field of the common lives of Jews and Arabs in this country.

AL-NAHAR Faults Proposal

TA091549 Jerusalem AL-NAHAR in Arabic
7 Jun 87 pp 1, 7

[Editorial: "The Issue of Jerusalem Is Greater Than This"]

[Text] An established political principle says anyone who talks about public matters should be ready to listen to the pertinent remarks and reactions, particularly if sensitive national issues are involved.

Last Thursday evening, in front of a number of Palestinian and foreign journalists, *Al-Fajr's* chief editor broached the idea of Jerusalem's Arab residents participating in municipal elections.

The proposal was greeted favorably by the majority of Israelis because they perceived in it a change in the Palestinian position on the issue of Jerusalem. We have no doubt that much of the Israeli reaction was based on connotations that were perhaps nonexistent in the mind of the proposal maker.

As far as the Palestinian arena in the occupied territories is concerned, more than one angry reaction to the proposal was issued. Moreover, some of those working in public affairs expressed intense opposition to the proposal.

In the first place, it should be noted that the proposal by *Al-Fajr's* chief editor already had been put forward more than once by Teddy Kolleck and other Israeli officials to a number of Jerusalem notables. These Arab notables categorically rejected the idea.

Participation in the elections with the goal of placing Arab representatives on the Israeli municipal council could have one meaning only; namely, Palestinian acceptance of the fait accompli imposed by the Israelis on the Arab city. This fait accompli contravenes international laws because it was imposed through the policy of occupying the lands of others by force.

Moreover, joining the Israeli municipal council would signify Arab acceptance of Israel's decision to annex Jerusalem and to regard it as the capital of Israel. It would also signify recognition by the Arabs of all the unlawful and illegal measures carried out by the Israeli authorities inside and around the Arab city.

At the same time, implementation of the proposal to incorporate Arab candidates in the Israeli municipal council would be nothing more than the elimination of all Arab and Islamic rights in the city, and no less than disdain for all Arab, Islamic, and international efforts that continue to stress the rights of the

Arabs in their city before world public opinion and international organizations.

There remains a point of immense importance; namely, that the issue of Jerusalem is much greater than some might think. It is an issue related to the core of the Palestinian problem and is closely linked to the Arab and Islamic dimensions of the problem, which constitute the basis of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

The principle of maneuvering is acceptable in political activity, but this principle must be governed by determining the most important and sensitive issues, as well as by being aware of the adversary's position. Israel has declared, through its officials, that Jerusalem will remain its "eternal" capital. Moreover, Israeli statesmen have shown and continue to show intransigence toward Arab rights in the holy city, disdain for the sanctity of Islamic and Christian holy sites, and disregard for the feelings of Jerusalem's residents.

The assumption is that if the Israelis harbor good intentions and wish to stimulate the peace efforts, the Israeli Government will have to suspend the principle of Israeli sovereignty over Arab Jerusalem. Another assumption is that should Israel undertake goodwill initiatives with positive indications, there will be a possibility of talking about a positive Arab reaction.

Having taken in of all the facts, an objective analysis says that this proposal has no chance of being implemented because those who accept it and are convinced by it are in no position to mobilize or secure Palestinian and Arab support.

Settlements Council Condemns Al-Duhayshah Rioting
TA091644 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
 1400 GMT 9 Jun 87

[Text] Today the leadership of the Council of Jewish Settlements in Judeaea, Samaria, and the Gaza Strip condemned the rioting by Jewish settlers at Al-Duhayshah. At the same time, the leaders of the settlements in Judeaea, Samaria, and Gaza called for a change in the security policy and deployment in the territories to suppress terrorism. This is reported by Ilan Ben-Dor.

An announcement issued by the Council of Jewish Settlements in Judeaea, Samaria, and the Gaza Strip today said it is inconceivable for civilians, regardless of their reasons, to act in the place of the security forces. A blow at IDF soldiers and the civilian Arab population is a blow at settlement itself. The Council of Jewish Settlements in Judeaea, Samaria, and the Gaza Strip called on Army leaders to refrain from making statements that express a position on disputed questions, so as not to damage the trust between the Jewish population and the IDF. The council's secretary general, 'Otniel Schneller, reported that this announcement was unanimously approved at the conclusion of 3 hours of wavering over the texting. Schneller stressed that the council could not impose its position on those whose views deviate.

Rioting, Searches in Camp

TA100444 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
 0400 GMT 10 Jun 87

[Excerpt] Tension remains high in the territories following a night of disturbances in Al-Duhayshah, as well as incidents elsewhere. Niel Sandler sums up the situation:

[Begin Sandler recording] A curfew was imposed on the Al-Duhayshah refugee camp near Bethlehem following a night of disturbances. Israeli security forces carried out house-to-house searches in the camp, looking for inciters and stonethrowers. An Israeli woman who was riding a 61 bus from Jerusalem to Gush 'Ezyon was injured by stonethrowers and several Israeli vehicles were also damaged. A senior Israeli Army officer said that unlike the past, residents in the Al-Duhayshah camp threw stones as an organized group along the Jerusalem-Hebron road which passes by the camp. The officer said that the trouble started after rumors that the Jewish settlers were about to come into the camp. Israeli security forces searching the camp found piles of stones and roadblocks set up within the camp. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Arab Stabbed in Bethlehem; Assailants Unknown
TA092013 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
 2000 GMT 9 Jun 87

[Text] An Arab was stabbed this evening near Rachel's Tomb [in Bethlehem]. Security sources said that the identity of the assailants is not yet known. IDF units are searching the area. There were four assailants and they fled the scene in a car. A curfew was imposed on the Al-Duhayshah refugee camp at 2215 following stonethrowing incidents.

Shin Bet Inquiry Commission Holds 1st Session
TA091003 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 9 Jun 87 p 1

[Report by Tova Tzimuqi]

[Excerpt] The commission of inquiry into the operational procedures of the Shin Bet held its first meeting yesterday with full attendance. The meeting was attended by the commission chairman, former Supreme Court Justice Moshe Landau, as well as members Ya'akov Malz, the state comptroller; Yitzhaq Hofi; and Alon Gilon, the commission's coordinator.

The first session was devoted to a preliminary discussion on procedural matters in preparation for the regular work sessions of the commission. Also discussed was the possibility of recruiting more legal aid for coordinating the material to be gathered by the commission. [passage omitted]

Bethlehem Mayor on Meeting With Minister Bar-Lev
JN050747 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World
 1430 GMT 4 Jun 87

[Excerpts] Bethlehem Mayor Ilyas Frayj said today he hopes to see Israeli officials reach an agreement in the near future to

convene the international peace conference after settling their differences. Mr Ilyas Frayj today met with Israeli Police Affairs Minister Hayim Bar-Lev, who paid an inspection visit to the Bethlehem municipality and the command center of southern West Bank. [passage omitted] The following is a report by Ibrahim Shahid, our West Bank affairs correspondent, on an interview with Mr Frayj:

[Shahid] During his tour, the police affairs minister visited the Bethlehem municipality where he was received by Mayor Ilyas Frayj and municipal council members. Those attending the meeting exchanged greetings and words of welcome. Mayor Ilyas Frayj had this to say to me:

[Begin recording] [Frayj] As a matter of fact, Police Affairs Minister Bar-Lev's visit to the Bethlehem municipality is a courtesy visit. I have known Mr Bar-Lev for more than 15 years. The relations between the municipality and the police are good. There is cooperation between the municipality and the police. The police cooperate with the municipality in all respects. I also believe the police are performing their duties to serve people and make sure the citizens' security and comfort are maintained. I used the opportunity to ask his excellency the minister to work toward improving the conditions of prisoners with the available means.

[Shahid] Did you discuss the current political issues with the police affairs minister?

[Frayj] Of course, I said in my speech that the Arab and Israeli peoples were destined to live in this country and that each people has the right to live freely and securely. I also expressed my wish to see the two peoples maintain mutual good neighborliness. I expressed the hope of seeing the peace conference convene and political negotiations held among the concerned parties to end this protracted conflict and the suffering of the two peoples resulting from these political differences.

[Shahid] What about an appeal you made to Jordanian and Israeli officials to heed wisdom and break the deadlock to arrive at a negotiated solution?

[Frayj] The Jordanian side is working diligently and sincerely to help the peace negotiations succeed and help convene an international conference. Of course, there are differences in Israel on the issue. However, we hope that wisdom and the public interest will prevail over the existing current differences so that we can see the peace march initiated at the earliest opportunity. [end recording]

Shahaq Says Syrian Military Action 'Unlikely'
TA100511 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
0400 GMT 10 Jun 87

[Text] The head of the Army Intelligence, General Amnon Shahaq, says it is unlikely that Syria will initiate any military action against Israel at the present time. He attributes this to the severe economic crisis in Syria which, he said, also affects the Armed Forces. Speaking to reporters late yesterday, Shahaq also

said he is sure that Syria will receive the new Soviet MIG-29 warplane.

IDF Appeals to Syria on Missing Soldiers
TA091045 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
1030 GMT 9 Jun 87

[Text] The IDF considers Syria responsible for the fate of the soldiers missing since the Lebanon war. The head of the IDF Manpower Branch, Major General Matan Vilna'i, and the families of the missing appealed today to Syrian President al-Asad to give Israel any information on the missing soldiers. Seven IDF soldiers are missing — three of them from the battle in Al-Sultan Ya'qub — and no information on their fate has been received. Maj Gen Matan Vilna'i spoke today at a meeting with journalists:

[Begin Vilna'i recording] Five years ago this week we were in the first week of that war, and we want to stress that to this day we have three missing soldiers whose fate is unknown to us. We simply want to remind Israel and the enemies around us that we are still dealing with this. [end recording]

Warns Ja'ja' on PLO Cooperation
TA091025 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 9 Jun 87 p 2

[Report by military correspondent Re'uven Pedatzur]

[Text] The "Christian Forces" in Lebanon, headed by Samir Ja'ja', are continuing to help the Palestinian terrorists reach Lebanon in order to reinforce the PLO units around Beirut and in southern Lebanon. Ja'ja' is permitting the terrorists to land in the Juniyah port, which is under his control.

Several months ago, Israel made it clear to Ja'ja' that it takes a grave view of the assistance given the PLO. In fact, Ja'ja' apparently halted the assistance for a while and did not permit the terrorists to use Juniyah.

However, recently it has transpired that the Christian aid to the PLO is continuing. A senior IDF source used colorful language to describe Ja'ja's activity, saying that the commander of the "Lebanese Forces" has opened a "travel agency" for transferring PLO men to Lebanon. The Christians charge the terrorists money for every terrorist who reaches the Juniyah port.

Senior IDF sources yesterday made it clear that they take a grave view of the continued cooperation between Ja'ja' and the PLO. They say the commander of the "Christian Forces" must be told that he will suffer if he does not stop cooperating in this activity.

Prime Minister's Economic Adviser Against Lavi
TA091126 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 9 Jun 87 p 3

[Report by Ayre Arad]

[Excerpt] Last week the prime minister's economic adviser, 'Amos Rubin, met with several cabinet ministers in an attempt

to convince them to vote against continuing the Lavi project. This has been learned by the *Davar* correspondent.

Rubin was given permission by Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir to conduct his propaganda campaign, but in his talks with the ministers he noted that he was not expressing the position of the prime minister himself. At the end of his meetings, Rubin reported to Shamir that for the time being most of the ministers support the project's continuation. [passage omitted]

Finance Ministry Opposes Lavi

TA091725 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 9 Jun 87

[Text] The Finance Ministry has also come out publicly against the Lavi. Ministry officials today spelled out why they oppose continuing production of the fighter plane. Harley Braidman reports:

The cost of developing the Lavi in constant current dollars had almost trebled since 1980 to \$3.5 billion, and the amount still to be spent on development exceeds the whole original development costs. On the other hand, the F-16 has not changed in price for 5 years. According to the Treasury, if the government decided to cancel the project, the cost would be \$400 million and about 1,500 people in the aircraft industry would lose their jobs in the next 2 years. But the loss in jobs would be temporary because there would be more work and export orders on the alternative projects the Army had in mind. The Treasury is also not concerned that \$300 million of U.S. aid will not be made available for transfer into shekels if the Lavi is scrapped. The money could be used for the alternatives, it says. The Treasury also justified its stand about not opposing the project until now by saying as long as the defense establishment kept to the budget framework, it was entitled to spend its money in the way it thought fit. However, once it called for an extra budget, saying that without extra money there would be no Lavi, then it was legitimate to reassess the defense system and its priorities, as it had overall economic repercussions.

IAI Losing Money

TA051451 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew
5 Jun 87 pp A1, 9

[Report by economic affairs correspondent Yehonatan Sherman, aviation affairs correspondent Zohar Blumenkrantz, and military correspondent Re'uven Pedatzur]

[Excerpts] The losses of Israel Aircraft Industries [IAI], in the year ending in March 1987, may amount to \$100 million, according to industry sources familiar with what is happening in IAI.

This is only an estimate since IAI has not yet compiled all its financial data and the consolidated balance of the corporation is expected to be released only within a few months.

Commenting on this report, Nehemya Hasid, the IAI's deputy director general in charge of finances, said IAI has indeed

sustained losses in 1986/1987 but not to the tune of \$100 million. He added that the losses cannot be estimated since the books are still being checked and only professionals could make such an estimate.

The industry sources pointed out that IAI's heavy losses last year stem from the corporation's inability to adapt itself to the new reality of a reduction in the Defense Ministry's orders and the freeze in the rate of exchange.

The sources noted that while all electronics industries underwent crises, which led to the dismissal of thousands of workers, the cancellation of research and development projects, and pay cuts, IAI has hardly reduced the number of employees or their pay due to its inability to confront its powerful workers' union.

Another reason for the IAI's difficulties is its deep involvement in the Lavi project. IAI has invested millions of dollars of its own budget in research and development projects for the Lavi and has been getting relatively small returns, which at this stage amount to contracts for \$100 million spread over a number of years and with a large number of companies.

IAI may ultimately show lower losses in its final balance and may try to make it look more positive by deferring expenses through various accounting procedures.

IAI's sales last year amounted to \$1,051 million. Hence, losses are estimated to amount to some 10 percent of the sales.

Aviation affairs correspondent Zohar Blumenkrantz reports that, yesterday, David Levi, deputy prime minister and housing minister, came out openly and enthusiastically in favor of continuing the development and manufacture of the Lavi. At the end of a tour of IAI in Lod, Levi said that not only would he voice his views on the matter but that he would also "fight for them and try to persuade my colleagues in the Cabinet."

According to him, a distinction should be made between the budgetary difficulties faced by the defense establishment and a decision of the continuation of the project. "No authoritative element — particularly in the Air Force, which is actually supposed to be the one to use it — is saying the plane is not good or inferior to other aircraft. On the contrary, the authoritative opinion is that the plane is good and has a significant advantage over the F-16 in various areas. The defense establishment has real problems, but they should be raised independently and should not be brought into the Cabinet debate on the Lavi. The Cabinet must give an answer but not at the expense of the Lavi or thousands of workers," Levi said. [passage omitted]

Military correspondent Re'uven Pedatzur reports that most of the IDF's General Staff generals yesterday made it plain to the defense minister that they are determined to terminate the Lavi project and substitute it with the IDF's alternative, which recommends purchasing 75 F-16's and developing sophisticated projects for the IDF. The generals made these remarks in a meeting of the General Staff with Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin yesterday, which was in part devoted to the question of the Lavi.

Yesterday's session was a continuation of the debate started on Monday. Not one of the generals present voiced support for the continuation of the Lavi project.

At the beginning of the session, the defense minister said he was not going to voice any opinion whatsoever and that he would merely listen to the generals. This is also the reason why no decision was made at the end of the session. Yesterday's debate comes in the wake of the conflicting opinions voiced in the last Cabinet session. On the one hand, Defense Ministry Director General David 'Ivri voiced his opinion in favor of going ahead with the project, while on the other hand the General Staff came out categorically against it.

Senior military sources hope the defense minister will voice an opinion reflecting the mood of the generals and the General Staff in the Cabinet session on Sunday.

AL-QUDS Supports Call To Amend Resolution 242
TA021744 Jerusalem AL-QUDS in Arabic 31 May 87 p 1

[Editorial: "The PLO and Resolution 242"]

[Text] Egyptian Foreign Minister 'Isamat 'Abd al-Majid has called on the PLO to accept Security Council Resolution 242, with the stipulation that this resolution guarantees the Palestinian people's right to self-determination. 'Abd al-Majid reiterated Egypt's stance favoring PLO participation in efforts to advance the peace process.

Security Council Resolution 242 contains explicit clauses on the inadmissibility of occupying the lands of others by force, meaning that the international community rejects Israeli occupation of Arab lands and calls for withdrawal from these lands as a basic condition for reaching a comprehensive, just, and durable peace. The concept of land in return for peace was born out of this resolution, and in this context Resolution 242 is regarded as a means for resolving the Arab-Israeli conflict.

However, that part of Resolution 242 relating to the Palestinian problem is prejudiced with respect to the Palestinian people's legitimate national rights. It addresses the Palestinian people's problem as that of refugees only, since in 1967 the international community was focused on defining the Palestinian problem from its civilian aspects. Hence the Palestinian people's demand to amend this resolution.

The Palestinian people have not rejected that part of the resolution concerning the inadmissibility of occupying the lands of others by force. However, the clause that considers the Palestinian problem as one of refugees only has rendered it impossible to divide Resolution 242 and to accept one part and reject another. Thus, the Palestinian people have rejected the resolution because it was not possible to divide it. The Palestinian people supported and continue to support the principle of inadmissibility of occupying the lands of others by force, and are endeavoring with all their capabilities to implement this principle through the withdrawal of Israeli forces from the lands they occupied in 1967.

Should this resolution be linked to the Palestinian people's right to self-determination, this would cancel the clause referring to the Palestinian problem as one of refugees. The right to self-determination is granted neither to refugees nor to minorities, but to nations that strive to build and develop their political, diplomatic, economic, social, and cultural infrastructures by their own will without needing anyone's trusteeship.

Hence, the call by the Egyptian foreign minister to amend Security Council Resolution 242 so that it includes the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination, instead of considering them as a mere minority or a refugee community, is simply a logical call to rectify an error committed by the international community 20 years ago.

Morning Editorials Comment on 6-Day War Lessons
TA050922 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0330 GMT 5 Jun 87

[Review of morning press editorials]

[Excerpt] *Ha'aretz* says the 6-day War remains Israel's most impressive achievement to date. Israel marched united toward a supreme risk because it felt its survival was threatened. However, the question of whether or not we misinterpreted war and victory must continue to concern us. It is not in order to expand our territory that we decided to strike at our enemies, but in order to guarantee a national future in a Jewish state. If we restrict ourselves to action designed to achieve this goal alone, we will be as united as we were during the weeks of crisis which preceded the decision made 20 years ago. As long as some people entertain the delusion of Jewish control over scores of Arabs, we will regrettably continue to be as divided as we are today.

Hatzofe writes that two great wars in Israel's history began on 5 June: the 6-day War and the Lebanese war. Despite all the internal and external slanders, the Lebanese war was a just one. The terrorist activity against the northern settlements called for action to break the terrorist organizations entrenched in Fatah land in Lebanon. This goal was indeed achieved with the surrender of Yasir 'Arafat, who left Lebanon beaten and whose status has not yet been restored. It was not in order to achieve a new Lebanon that the war was launched, but in order to break the terrorists. The Lebanese war caused more serious damage than any other because of self-destructive tendencies. The paper adds that the peace treaty with Egypt, which included the withdrawal from the Sinai, was a positive realization of the achievements of the 6-day War, but it will be a national mistake to relinquish the assets of this war by returning areas of Judea and Samaria. This will harm national values as well as lose the advantage of a broad range of defense, returning us to the narrow borders running close to the coastal strip.

The Jerusalem Post writes that Israel is under no obligation to surrender all the territories and restore the old lines, not even under cover of peace, but it is under an obligation — to itself — to negotiate a solution that will make it secure yet release the subject Palestinians from their bondage. As time passes without

such a solution, the territories occupied in the 6-day War are becoming more of a burden and less of an asset to Israel.

'Al Hamishmar writes that the 20 years which elapsed since June 1967 have not only been days of missed opportunities for reconciliation and for penetrating the wall of self-centeredness and deprivation of others; they have also been years during which willingness for acceptance and compromise has ripened — but not enough. It was born under conditions of pressure and repulsion; it sometimes disgustingly smashed of humiliation and blood; it was characterized by the occupiers and the occupied rubbing against each other in a strange, both stifling and strangling embrace. Twenty years have elapsed since the war, and it is not over yet. The areas over which the war was waged continue to be held, without a decided sovereign and with both sides in doubt as to their national identity. It is this doubt which is the source of hope. [passage omitted]

Lahd Comments on Iranian, Syrian Aid To Hizballah
TA091330 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 9 Jun 87 p 3

[Report by Ari'ela Ri'uveni]

[Excerpts] "There are signs in the field that the Hizballah forces are receiving arms from Iran and Syria." This was said yesterday by General Lahd during a visit to wounded Southern Lebanese Army soldiers in the Haifa Rambam Hospital. "There are also signs," Lahd said, "that Hizballah is trying out a new style of

attack, and part of its strategy is to conquer Jazzin and undermine the foundations of the security strip. They do not hide the fact that their goal is Jerusalem, but they intend to achieve this via the security strip".

"Our forces could resist the routine attacks," Gen Lahd said, "but if the pressure is increased, the IDF will have to help us." [passage omitted]

In a conversation with journalists, Gen Lahd said the Hizballah forces recently increased their attacks, but they did not succeed in penetrating the Jazzin enclave and made do with shooting at three positions from a distance.

Military Court Convicts U.S. Professor Heacock
TA091750 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 9 Jun 87

[Excerpt] An American professor at Bi'r Zayt University was convicted today in the military court in Ramallah of participating in an illegal demonstration last February. Roger Heacock received a 2-month suspended sentence and a fine of 1,500 shekels. The trial had sparked much international interest as Heacock alleged that he was targeted for arrest because of his previous criticism of the way the Army responded to student demonstrations at Bi'r Zayt. [passage omitted]

King Husayn Delivers Speech at War College
JN091512 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
 1122 GMT 9 Jun 87

[Speech by King Husayn at a graduation ceremony at the Royal War College in Amman on 9 June; recorded]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Brother officers, honorable gathering. I greet you and I am pleased to be with you on this blessed occasion that crowns an advanced scientific program and an admirable military effort. I bless your graduation and I congratulate you and the Royal War College for your contribution and achievement. I thank and salute all those who contributed to the organization and success of this very first course in the march of this high military academy. With God's help, this march will abound with efforts and contributions. We hope it will be an important landmark in educational advancement. We are anxious to perpetuate and accelerate this advance according to the needs of the time, the needs of the progress and security of our beloved Jordan, and the integration of the capabilities and potentials of our Arab nation — the foundation of our national security.

Brother officers, the graduation of the first class of the Royal War College coincides with the 20th anniversary of the Israeli aggression in June 1967. Perhaps the most important thing to consider on such an occasion is the continuation of the aggression, its entrenched motives, and the exacerbation of its results and consequences.

We should ponder the 20 years that have passed since this aggression. They should be examined in light of the world order that evolved from World War II, an order characterized by the interdependence of states. This order developed with the great scientific and technological progress that has occurred in the world in the past 2 decades. At a cursory glance one is struck by the victim of the aggression asserting his desire to reach a just and peaceful settlement of the conflict. This settlement is based on the equation of territory in exchange for peace, an equation expressed by Security Council Resolution 242 in line with international law and UN principles. And yet the other side still refuses the attainment of the desired just and stable peace, and this suggests that Israel believes that the passage of time will make us relinquish our rights. It suggests that its military power has blinded it to the Palestinian people's right to their freedom, or that it tends to adopt the Nazi concept of racial differences among peoples and their varying rights to freedom. Israel will be mistaken if it believes this. It must realize that people do not forget their rights, that the Palestinian people have a complete right to exercise freedom on their territory. And it must realize that the consequences of Nazi tendencies is well-known. We assume that Israel, more than others, is aware of this and realizes its consequences.

What about the international community? Should we be hasty in passing judgment and say: The world order — its organizations, rules, laws, and its international and humanitarian proclamations — is a failed order? Should we say that it is incapable of resolving regional disputes and safeguarding the peace of peoples? Do we lose confidence in the will of the international community? Are the Great Powers really shouldering their

responsibility to regional peace in the same way they strive to consolidate world peace? Why do the small states pay the price for the rivalry among the big powers? Finally, why is the desire of one of the parties to the dispute to end the dispute and negotiate for a just and stable peace met with indifference and disregard?

Brother officers, in our area in the Middle East we are now witnessing two conflicts that have exhausted and continue to exhaust the area countries. They threaten their security and development and portend their descent into a cycle of violence, extremism, and instability. The possible results of this threaten the world with confrontation and undermine world peace.

The first conflict is the Arab-Israeli conflict, embodied in Israel's occupation of Arab territory since 1967. This occupation has so far resulted in four local and regional wars. The second conflict is the Iraq-Iran war which has continued unabated for 7 years.

In view of the fact that the two conflicts are taking place in our area, it seems natural to view them from the same angle and examine them under the same microscope so that we can determine how similar they are. We must do so first in light of their objectives and second, in light of the way the international powers deal with them.

A thorough look at our conflict will reveal a number of facts. First, two non-Arab states, Iran and Israel, insist on aggression against Arab states for expansion purposes. One of these two non-Arab states covers up its aggressive aims with religion while the other covers them up with its need for security. Second, the aggrieved Arab states express their honest desire for peace. Meanwhile, the two aggressive states block peace with excuses that the world rejects because they conflict with international law and the UN Charter. Third, the United Nations, the party responsible for security in the world, has so far failed to achieve peace between the parties to the conflict and the war as a result of the big powers' conflicting interests. Fourth, the big countries have largely replaced the United Nations in tackling the two conflicts and opted for the policy of containing them instead of ending them.

Our main concern is the last image of the two conflicts in our region — it is the image of their continuation within the circle of containment. In this regard, I would like to affirm that we in Jordan categorically reject this policy. We will continue to develop this policy until it moves to the working stage in order to end the conflict. Our political moves and initiatives since the 1967 aggression have always been a clear expression of this trend.

As time has shown, the policy of containment does not prevent confrontation or end conflicts. It is fertile soil for the seeds of conflict and confrontation. Containing the results of the June 1967 war did not prevent the outbreak of four local and regional wars. As a result of these wars, the superpowers had four confrontations. The containment of the Iraq-Iran war also did not prevent its expansion to international waters in the Gulf. This threatens the security, sovereignty, and interests of other Gulf states in addition to the future of the industrialized countries' economies.

The policy of containment usually constitutes a prelude to achieving peace, not to entrenching the continuation of war and conflict. Within this framework, we understand and value the two superpowers' desire to safeguard world peace and to entrench its bases by avoiding confrontation between them. However, we do not understand why the two countries' are not also concerned with regional peace. Why do some countries and peoples pay the price of entrenching the pillars of world peace while these people are deprived of peace? The question is: Why has the policy of containment been entrenched in our region and what made it become the final form of the international effort to resolve disputes?

Undoubtedly, the first reason for the success of the policy of containment lies in the fact that the leaders of Israel and Iran do not want a just and balanced peace. They find a way to make gains if the conflict continues. At the very least, they believe that they will lose nothing by its continuation. Thus, they foil any regional or international efforts to achieve peace. Because of their stands, they force the Arab side to continue the conflict and make the requirement of conflict available.

The second reason is that the big powers, in their rivalry, seek to exploit the situation. They may want to sell weapons and obtain hard currencies. However, they may also take new positions that will improve their stand. On the other hand, one big power may seek to prevent another from gaining an advantage at its expense. Thus, matters interact until they reach what we call the state of containment. Conflict continues within the framework of limits drawn by the big powers in terms of intensity and location.

The third reason for the continuation of the containment policy is related to the Arab side. It deals with the two disputes in a way that is contrary to the understanding of pan-Arab security. Some Arab states are in direct contact with the other party to the dispute. They are left to face it alone in the absence of united Arab efforts. This has encouraged the big powers, which advocate the containment policy, to entrench bilateral relations instead of regional relations with all the Arabs. Thus, these countries will secure their interests with each Arab country separately. They will not care about changing the policy of containment to shoulder their responsibilities as big powers to achieve peace among the belligerents. They are left to continue exhausting their human and material resources.

Thus, gentlemen, 20 years have elapsed since Israel launched its aggression, and 7 years have elapsed since the devastating Gulf war began. We in Jordan have been aware of these facts pertaining to activities in our country and in the Arab world in times of war and peace. Hence our firm adherence to the concept of national security and its comprehensive meaning. We also act in the international arena. A regional trend prevails in the Arab world. It characterizes its contemporary mood. This is a clear phenomenon of its current state of division. This divisiveness hampers the international community's will. Therefore, this situation should be soundly remedied. We should work to adopt a unified Arab stand and mobilize the united Arab effort. This will make the external forces rethink their policies. As a first step toward this, we should begin to end Arab differences and clear Arab atmospheres. If we fail to unite, be meaningless to blame others. No progress will be made until the Arab house arranges

its affairs. We must devise a clear and convincing Arab framework for pan-Arab security. This will deter the hostile forces from penetrating it in order to harm our sovereignty and legitimate rights. Unless we accomplish these things, the international community will not take the weight of the Arabs into account.

We in Jordan have never had any delusions that our sincere endeavors for peace will negate the need for building our intrinsic regional strength. We have also never deceived ourselves that the building of our intrinsic regional strength will negate the need for a fusion of the pan-Arab effort to enhance the bases of pan-Arab security. We have also kept in mind the fact that pan-Arab efforts require a supportive international will in a world with interlocking interests. We have also never doubted that the repercussions of the Gulf war and the Israeli aggression must be kept separate. We never deluded ourselves that any of the above would change for the better if we did not change what is in ourselves. From this premise came our firm commitment to the principle of fence-mending, our readiness to cooperate with any Arab country to clear the atmosphere and close ranks, and our endeavors to end the differences among Arab parties, particularly those which are experiencing aggression or those which border the arena of aggression.

In compliance with this noble objective, we began with ourselves to proceed with our sincere efforts with our brothers, seeking to mend fences, eliminate differences. We did so firmly believing that the termination of the Gulf war which Iran insists on prolonging is a basic factor for attaining a just, peaceful settlement that will restore our usurped rights in the Golan, Lebanon, and Palestine. We continue our efforts with noticeable success to convene an international conference on peace in the Middle East. We do so in the hope of mobilizing the influence and the efforts of the big powers, particularly the United States and the USSR. We hope that they may work positively to settle the Arab-Israeli conflict in a manner that will benefit all parties instead of keeping the region a zone of rivalry among the big powers over strategic gains that are encouraged by protracted regional conflict.

Our fears about the continuation of the Arab-Israeli conflict and the Arab-Iranian conflict were expressed long ago. We also expressed our concern over their interconnection in terms of undermining pan-Arab security. We felt this would pave the way for the big powers' presence in the region or the consolidation of this presence. As long as the two conflicts remain unsolved, these fears are being confirmed on a daily basis. There is now a clear need to protect Gulf shipping. This will cause an increase in the big powers' military presence. When Arab Asia is squeezed between the jaws of a hostile pincer from the east and the west, the results for the Arab world will be negative. This would not have happened had Iran responded to the Iraqi peace initiatives and had there been a united Arab stand and a commitment to collective Arab security. It goes without saying that the forces of expansion in Israel and of those who have strategic interests are the only beneficiaries in the medium- and long-term. The losers are the Arabs whose rights, resources, and regional prosperity are endangered unless freedom, security, and peace prevails. All of these are rights and pressing needs for every individual just like they are rights and pressing needs for every country and region. By securing them for all people, the bases of international

peace will be entrenched and its guarantees will be enhanced.

Brother officers, one of the objectives of the course you have completed in the Royal War College is to acquaint you with international relations and with the geographic factor and its impact on national policies and military strategies. I have found it appropriate on this occasion to explain to you our overall concept of our state of affairs, objectives, and the policy we adopt to enhance our defensive and strategic stand as part of the Arab nation and from the premise of our commitment to the principle of pan-Arab security. I was satisfied when I reviewed the contents of this course because it contained vital topics which are closely linked to the objective for which the Royal War College was established. I thank the college's command, its staff, and all those

who contributed with their knowledge and expertise to making this course a success and expanding the area of your knowledge. May God guide your steps on the road to success and service. May God's peace and blessings be upon you. [applause]

King Husayn Receives YAR Communications Minister

*JN081938 Amman Television Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 8 Jun 87*

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn received Eng Ahmad al-Ansi, YAR minister of communications and transportation, at the Royal Hashemite Court this afternoon. The guest minister conveyed to His Majesty King Husayn the greetings of his brother YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih.

Reactions to Accusations Against Army Noted

Army Not Fearful of 'Pressures'
NC091636 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
 1530 GMT 9 Jun 87

[Text] During a meeting with a large number of officers today, Army Commander General Michel 'Awn said the Army is determined to uncover all the facts [about the assassination of Prime Minister Rashid Karami]. He added that the Army does not fear any confrontation or any internal or external pressures that might be used to attain certain goals and mislead public opinion.

Gen 'Awn said the appointed investigating committee enjoys the confidence of the Army and the various parties. It also has the right qualifications to carry out its task perfectly, he stated.

Forces Denounce 'Smear Campaign'
NC091803 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
 1615 GMT 9 Jun 87

[Text] In a statement released tonight, the Lebanese Forces said there is a campaign to exploit the killing of Prime Minister Rashid Karami in such a way as to undermine the presidency and paralyze the nation's constitutional institutions. The governmental boycott, the resignation of the Chamber of Deputies speaker, and the attacks on the remaining state institutions, the statement says, seek to create a vacuum to facilitate external manipulation of Lebanon and internal hegemony over it.

The Lebanese Forces asserted that the current scheme is to make false accusations against the Army and the Lebanese Forces. It is hoped that in this way these two institutions, which have been staunch opponents of Syrian designs on Lebanon, will be undermined, the statement said.

The Lebanese Forces stated that the purpose of the organized smear campaign against the Army is to exclude this institution from future plans for a Lebanese solution, and to use it as a scapegoat, thus opening the way to Syrian control of the country.

The Lebanese Forces declared their full solidarity with the Lebanese Army, its soldiers, officers, and command. They said they will not tolerate the current campaign against the Army, which is the main protector of the nation.

Lebanese Front Rejects 'Threats'
NC100955 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
 0915 GMT 10 Jun 87

[Text] The Lebanese Front has condemned the campaign of incriminations and calumnies against the Army, rejecting any threats to the leadership, officers, and men of the Army. The Front noted with regret and sorrow attempts to manipulate and politicize the investigation into the assassination of Karami to serve well-known purposes. It also reiterated its rejection of all forms of political exploitation, which began appearing in the wake of the assassination.

Judge Awaiting Committee Report on Karami Death
NC101042 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
 1015 GMT 10 Jun 87

[Text] Today, Judicial investigator Judge Munif 'Uwaydat told *Reuter* he is awaiting a report from the military committee investigating the technical aspects of the explosion aboard the helicopter carrying late Prime Minister Karami. Once I receive this report, the judge added, I will decide how much time is needed to complete the investigation. I am determined to pursue the investigation until the perpetrators are uncovered, however long it takes, he said. 'Uwaydat declined to give any details, declaring that the investigation is being conducted in secrecy.

Franjiyah Makes Statement on Assassination
NC091303 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain
in Arabic to Lebanon 1130 GMT 9 Jun 87

[Text] Reacting to the assassination of the prime minister, [former President] Sulayman Franjiyah asserted that the person who placed the bomb in the helicopter will pay, whatever his motive, even if he is the head of state. Franjiyah made this statement during a news conference today in Zgharta.

Franjiyah added: The distinguished martyr believed in the legitimate authorities and trusted them with his life. Will the state now let the shedding of his blood go unpunished? Will the state continue to look for an unidentified perpetrator who planned, incited, and executed the act, when we all know who the guilty party is?

Franjiyah asked: Who stands to benefit from Karami's absence? I warn the state not to cover up for the inciters, perpetrators, and negligent people, and I demand that it conduct a prompt, serious, and effective investigation and mete out the most severe penalty to the guilty. He added: The loss is great, and the issue is paramount. The state's institutions and organizations must react appropriately to the loss and its cause, and that is not the case right now.

Franjiyah continued: We must cooperate in fighting corrupt rule, deviant policy, biased stances, and lack of foresight. Let the fight start from within against those who are within [the system].

Asked who was responsible for the assassination, Franjiyah said: Those in charge of security behave as if the criminal is not of this world. The helicopter belongs to the Army, was operated by Army personnel, and was guarded by the Army. It would be enough to ask the pilot and his colleagues if anyone boarded the helicopter before the interior minister.

Franjiyah noted that the investigating committee has a limited time to air its views and publicize its information. He pointed out that it still has not been reported officially at what point the explosive charge was placed on the aircraft. Once this is established, the person who placed it and his motive will be clear, and the perpetrator will pay the price, whatever his motive, even he is the head of state.

Al-Jumayyil Briefs Envoys on Current Situation

NC091551 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1415 GMT 9 Jun 87

[Excerpt] Today, President Amin al-Jumayyil met with the ambassadors of the five permanent UN Security Council members, as well as with the Papal nuncio and Algerian ambassador. During the meetings, President al-Jumayyil explained the pressures to which Lebanon has been subjected since Prime Minister Rashid Karami's assassination and the campaign directed against the presidency and the Army in the wake of the government's paralysis and Chamber of Deputies Speaker Husayn al-Husayni's forced resignation by those whose purposes are well-known. He also reviewed the progress of the investigation into Karami's assassination.

The ambassadors stressed their countries' support for the state of Lebanon and for the need to engage in dialogue to emerge from the current crisis. Diplomatic sources said President al-Jumayyil expounded on the current conditions and the latest efforts at reforms. He emphasized the need to improve the Lebanese system to become more harmonious with changes in Lebanon, including broader power-sharing, shouldering responsibilities, ameliorating the sectarian system incrementally, ending the state of war, and cementing Lebanese-Syrian relations in a way that would serve both countries' interests.

Al-Jumayyil expressed regret that developments that do not reflect the Lebanese people's will occur every time Lebanon is about to achieve results. It is more likely that these developments are directed from outside Lebanon to return it to square one. The prime minister's assassination is one of these developments. He noted that the investigation of the incident is taking place based upon firm premises, particularly an emphasis on Lebanon's unity and cooperation among the responsible commands to ensure the national interests. These were translated into deeds through the measures implemented speedily to deal with the current situation, to expose the criminals, and to mete out the severest punishment against whomever carried out this crime as quickly as possible.

Al-Jumayyil said all judicial and military services were alerted as soon as the assassination took place to expose the implications of the crime. To facilitate this, the investigation will deal with anyone whom the facts say should give evidence, while simultaneously not harming the morale and effectiveness of the national establishments, out of concern for Lebanon's interests. He stressed he will not hesitate to agree to any measure the competent authorities may take against anyone proved to be involved in the crime. Al-Jumayyil asserted that the efforts will continue to achieve these goals, particularly to expedite the steps needed to achieve accord in cooperation with Syria. He asked all of Lebanon's friends and brothers to support its march to spare further tragedies and to safeguard the entity that is now being put to the test. [passage omitted]

Sends Messages to Fahd, Pope

NC091900 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1800 GMT 9 Jun 87

[Text] President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil sent a cable to King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia this evening. In his message, the president emphasized his determination to see that the investigation into the assassination of Prime Minister Rashid Karami is pursued until the criminals, perpetrators, and accomplices are discovered and punished. President al-Jumayyil also stressed that the reform process must continue, so the system in Lebanon may be rendered more in keeping with the aspirations of the Lebanese. The system, he said, must constitute a good, strong, and cohesive basis for the restoration of accord and reconciliation among all members of the Lebanese community through constructive and open dialogue.

It was reported earlier that President al-Jumayyil sent a message to the Vatican before the meeting there between His Holiness Pope John Paul II and U.S. President Ronald Reagan 2 days ago. The reports said President al-Jumayyil is waiting for a reply from the Vatican, especially since the U.S. President and his holiness the pope touched on the Lebanese situation in their talks.

Ja'ja' Reportedly Suffers Nervous Breakdown

NC091548 Beirut Voice of National Resistance
in Arabic 1430 GMT 9 Jun 87

[Text] According to reports, Samir Ja'ja' [commander of the Lebanese Forces] is suffering from a nervous breakdown and hysteria. For this reason he has voluntarily remained confined to the Al-Kassarah barracks for some time now. He is being treated by Dr Bisharah, a specialist in nervous disorders.

It should be noted that Samir Ja'ja' suffers from a frequent recurrence of this condition. On several occasions prior to the operation of 15 January 1986 [when Ja'ja' overthrew Elie Hubayqah as commander of the Lebanese Forces], Ja'ja' was compelled to stay inside the Al-Kassarah barracks for days at a time because of bouts of nervous collapse and hysteria.

Israeli, Lahd Militia Attacks in South Continue

NC090815 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0430 GMT 9 Jun 87

[Excerpts] Israeli attacks on liberated southern villages continue. The occupation authorities are also continuing their terrorist practices against the occupied areas. A state of extreme caution prevails in these areas as a result.

Jba', which is facing a shortage of foodstuffs, yesterday endured more shelling and sniper fire, and a bomb exploded near the crossing point in Zumrayya. Arrivals from Al-'Urquq said the explosive charge near Kafr Shuba was targeted against an Israeli mechanized patrol, not a Lahd militia. They reported that three people were killed when gunfire was directed at the residents of Kafr Shuba. In addition, 10 others were detained.

The occupation forces raided the village of Balat, which is under the control of the Norwegian UNIFIL contingent, searched eight houses, and arrested three citizens. They then raided the village of Hula, where they detained two citizens. [passage omitted]

A Nepalese UN troop carrier, transporting women, came under fire near Yatar from a position in Tallat al-Huqban held jointly by the Israeli forces and the Lahd militia. The UN forces returned the fire. A Nepalese post in Kafra was also fired on, and the fire was returned. Two other Nepalese posts, in Haris and Yatar, came under similar attacks from Israel positions in Tallat al-Huqban, Haddathah, Jabal Humayyid, and Jabal Basil. An Irish UNIFIL troop carrier on the Haris road was the target of machinegun fire. The troops returned the fire. [passage omitted]

'Massive' Israeli Concentrations Said on Border
NC091706 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1530 GMT 9 Jun 87

[Text] The NNA correspondent in the south has reported massive Israeli concentrations on the Lebanese-Israeli border in the Al-Mtullah area in the eastern sector. The correspondent said an Israeli bulldozer is being used in work that has been in progress since yesterday to establish a new position between Al-Qantarah and Al-Tayyibah to the north of Bani Hayyan.

Islamic Group Claims Attack Against Syrian Post
NC101146 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon
in Arabic 1045 GMT 10 Jun 87

[Text] A Syrian soldier was wounded yesterday when a rocket fell on a Syrian forces post on the Al-Awwali River bridge near the northern approach to the city of Sidon. Consequently, the Syrian forces raked nearby groves with heavy and medium machinegun fire. The Eagles of Islam organization [Munazzmat Nusr al-Islam] has contacted the Voice of Free Lebanon to claim responsibility for this operation.

Nasirite Popular Organization Frees Army Major
NC090944 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0815 GMT 9 Jun 87

[Text] The Nasirite Popular Organization announced today that its security apparatus last night freed Lebanese Army Major Tawfiq al-Taqi, kidnapped by unidentified gunmen last Tuesday [2 June]. The Nasirite Organization's statement disclosed that it had detained the major following his release for his own safety and also until the circumstances surrounding the kidnapping, including the identity of the perpetrators, had been uncovered. The statement did not reveal the identity of the kidnappers or where the major had been held. However, it pointed out that the woman who was with him in the car when he was abducted also had been freed.

AL-THAWRAH: U.S. Policies Increase 'Tension'

JN100742 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0430 GMT 10 Jun 87

[From the press review]

[Text] In an editorial entitled "Incorrect U.S. Calculations," *Al-Thawrah* notes: The United States has once again tried to increase tension in the region and create an atmosphere of aggression. Washington's recent moves to expand its military presence in the Middle East and flex its muscles with or without reason corroborates this. No sooner does one U.S. military maneuver end in the region than another begins. A new set of U.S. warships arrives for a visit just as other U.S. vessels are departing. The Pentagon has increased the number of its warships in the Arab Gulf. U.S. officials have threatened to use force against anyone who might oppose their interests in this part of the world.

Here we must assert a clear fact; namely, that the United States is the prime threat to the region's security and wealth. It is the aggressive force which practices terrorism against the Arab nation. The U.S. record in the Middle East is filled with black pages about its crude military intervention against Arabs. These incidents have been occurring since the mid-1950's. CIA acts of terrorism and sabotage against Arabs are still fresh in our minds. The United States has tried to plunder the wealth of the Arabs, to blackmail them, and to keep them from exploiting their national resources. It is difficult to disguise these sanguinary, monopolistic attempts. These facts should remain alive in our memory. They help us to refute the U.S. pretexts for aggression and terrorism. Furthermore, they expose current U.S. provocations.

Al-Thawrah adds: Washington knows that the survival of the Camp David policy is in doubt. It is also aware that the U.S. Administration's political plans in the Arab world are no longer succeeding. This is because most Arabs are convinced that the United States hates them and their interests. Therefore, Washington has resorted to its usual method of threatening aggression against Arabs in order to force them to accept U.S. plans in the Arab homeland.

In conclusion, *Al-Thawrah* asserts: Arab strugglers hold the key to the Arab homeland's future. They embody the Arab nation's conscience and honor. They are the real force. These strugglers are truly strong and unbeatable. They do not tremble before threats or difficulties. They are the juggernaut, represented by Al-Asad's Syria, which is leading the Arabs to freedom, unity, and dignity.

AL-BA'TH Comments on U.S. 'Failure' in Venice

JN100739 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0430 GMT 10 Jun 87

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Reagan's Failure in Venice Does Not Mean Retreat," *Al-Ba'th* states: As expected, the U.S. President has failed to drag his allies into his military plans for the Arab region in general and the Gulf in particular. The Venice summit has issued a statement which observers describe as moderate. The U.S. Administration had high hopes for including its allies in its military plans. The statement indicates, however, that the allies were careful to avoid the problem. But this failure does not necessarily mean that Washington has retreated from its aggressive policy. After all, the United States increased its military presence only days before the summit convened.

From the start, Reagan has tried not to appear as though he were acting on his own. He has failed to obtain the European cover which he sought. Given this failure, Reagan might act on his own. He may deliver what he calls a preventive strike.

In any case, the Venice summit has ended. The allies have managed to avoid the U.S. escalation. However, there are many reasons why we do not expect this escalation to abate. The most important factor is the current tense situation in the region, especially in Lebanon, Egypt, and the occupied territories.

Diplomats Report 'Serious Fighting' Near Kabul BK091428 Hong Kong AFP in English 1418 GMT 9 Jun 87

[Text] Islamabad, June 9 (AFP) — At least 150 civilians and 60 guerrillas have been killed in heavy shelling round the southern Afghan city of Qandahar, guerrilla sources in Pakistan said on Tuesday, as Western diplomats here reported that serious fighting had resumed round the Afghan capital Kabul.

Sources quoting guerrillas arriving in Quetta, southwest Pakistan, said the shelling on the Qandahar suburbs on Sunday night was in reprisal for a guerrilla attack on the city's airport on Friday. They said the guerrillas had fired delayed-action missiles, killing 42 Soviet soldiers and destroying two transport helicopters and two Soviet-made MIG fighters as well as an ammunition depot. The shelling began two days later. One guerrilla said the noise was so loud he could not hear his Kalashnikov rifle.

Meanwhile Western diplomats here said heavy fighting had resumed around Kabul, as guerrillas had resumed infiltrating the highlands surrounding the capital. Artillery fire could be heard day and night, as well as muffled explosions, lighting up the sky over Kabul, the diplomats said. They said the increasing number of field vehicles outside the Soviet military hospital in Kabul also pointed to heavy fighting.

Bloody clashes have been reported on the Northern Salang highway, with heavy Soviet casualties.

The diplomats confirmed reports of fighting around Qandahar and also eastern Paktia since the end of the Moslem fasting month of Ramadan. They said at least 135 seriously wounded Afghan soldiers were flown in from Paktia to Kabul on May 30.

Soviet-Afghan troops were seeking to counter increasing guerrilla activity to the north with heavy bombing and artillery strikes on concentrations of guerrillas, they said. Quoting reliable sources they said Moslem rebels shot down 29 Soviet-made planes during May, including an Afghan transport aircraft downed on May 29 in Lengar area of Qarabagh District killing all aboard including 12 Afghan military pilots.

One Soviet jet bombing Shakar Dara was hit by mujahidin fire on June 1, and crashed on its way back to Bagaram killing a celebrated Soviet pilot, whose name was given as Rujkov.

Afghan media recently claimed seizure of four U.S.-made Stinger missiles from rebels operating in the eastern and northern parts of the country. The addition of the shoulder-carried missiles to the guerrillas' arsenal has reportedly greatly improved their success rate in downing Soviet planes.

Several sources while confirming reports that guerrillas have moved back into the Kohe Safi mountains claimed heavy casualties in fighting in Shakardara last week.

The diplomats said guerrillas carried out an evening attack on a Soviet Army camp in Khenjan on May 30, killing 80 soldiers and capturing two on the main Salalang highway leading to the Soviet Union. A good source told diplomats that two Soviet posts

in the area were also overrun by guerrillas. Another 30 to 35 Soviet soldiers were said to have been killed and 12 taken prisoner when their convoy was ambushed in Qilacha Sokhta in the same area earlier.

Guerrillas also attacked a supply convoy near Jablun Siraj on the highway destroying four or five large trailer trucks from the newly set-up Soviet-Afghan export-import firm, the diplomats said. Afghan imports have reportedly been held up at the ports of Hairatan and Termiz on the Soviet border due to lack of civilian transport to move goods south. The diplomats said some 8,000 containers were backed up at Hairatan, causing cash-flow problems for Kabul traders. Government trucks and private haulers were concentrating on moving military supplies, they said.

Meanwhile a Soviet diplomat in a private conversation reportedly contradicted the Afghan and Soviet claim on the ruling party's strength and Kabul's military might. He was quoted as saying that there were only 113,000 registered members of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan as opposed to the regime's claim of over 180,000 activists. He said that out of those listed only 50,000 were active party members. The Soviet diplomat also disputed the troop strength. He claimed that only 40,000 personnel remained in the Armed Forces against the official Afghan figure of 500,000.

The diplomats also quoted an Afghan source as saying that a Soviet official at a recent briefing told Afghan Army officers that the Soviet Army would not withdraw from Afghanistan before two years. There was no other confirmation of the report.

'Abdol Hamid Mohtat Appointed Deputy Premier LD091743 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 9 Jun 87

[Text] As proposed by the Council of Ministers and approved by the DRA Revolutionary Council Presidium, 'Abdol Hamid Mohtat has been appointed deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Reportage on Keshtmand's Visit to Baghdad

Holds Talks With Ramadan
LD051649 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari
1330 GMT 5 Jun 87

[Text] (?Talks) between Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers, and Taha Yasin Ramadan, first deputy prime minister and member of the Revolutionary Command Council of the Republic of Iraq, began yesterday in the headquarters of Iraq's National Assembly.

Taking part in these discussions for Afghanistan were Sayyed Amanuddin Amin, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Muhammad Khan Jalal, minister of commerce; 'Abdol Jamil Zarif, minister of Islamic affairs and endowment; Farid Zarif, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Sayyed Amin Tharah, DRA

ambassador to Iraq; and other members of the Afghan delegation. Taking part in the talks for Iraq were Hasan 'Ali al-'Amiri, member of the Revolutionary Command Council and minister of trade; 'Abdallah Fadil 'Abbas, minister of Awqaf and religious affairs; [name indistinct], deputy minister of foreign affairs; and other high-ranking Iraqi officials.

During the talks, the two sides exchanged views about crucial international and regional issues. They also expressed their concern about the existence of hotbeds of tension caused by imperialism and war-mongering forces in various parts of the world, including west and southwest Asia.

Comrade Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand comprehensively informed the Iraqi side about the country's current political situation, particularly the success of the national reconciliation policy and its positive effect inside and outside the country. Expressing gratitude for Iraq's support for the peaceful resolution of events concerning Afghanistan, Comrade Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand gave detailed information about the Geneva talks. Both sides regard the continuation of war between Iraq and Iran as meaningless, and they called for its immediate cessation. They expressed their support for achieving this (?goal) through political talks.

During the meeting, Comrade Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand officially invited Taha Yasin Ramadan to visit the DRA at a suitable time. The invitation was accepted with gratitude by the first deputy premier of the Republic of Iraq.

According to another report, a reception was given last night [as heard] by Taha Yasin Ramadan in honor of Comrade Keshtmand. In addition to Comrade Keshtmand's entourage, the reception was also attended by Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Iraq, and other high-ranking Iraqi officials.

Hold News Conference

LD070634 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0515 GMT 7 Jun 87

[Text] Baghdad, June 6, *Bakhtar* — Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, Politburo member of the PDPA CC and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the DRA, who is on an official and friendly visit to the Republic of Iraq, at the beginning of a news conference said: Our contentful deliberation held in an atmosphere of sincerity and understanding figured out our common positions on a majority of regional and global issues and gave further clarity and precision to our perceptions of each others views.

The people and the Government of the revolutionary Afghanistan follow with keen interest the brilliant advancements of the Republic of Iraq under the leadership of Excellency President Saddam Husayn and highly appraise its efficient role in the UN, the NAM [Nonaligned Movement] and other international fora.

We visualise with appreciation the active Iraqi contribution in the expansion of amity bonds between the two friendly non-aligned countries of Afghanistan and Iraq and are of the conviction that vast objective grounds lay for further consolidation of

all-round mutually beneficial relations between our peoples and governments.

Only at peace, the countries can extensively utilize all their creative potentials for ensuring people's welfare and social progress, and move on the course of diversified cooperations with other countries. It is exactly upon the same very reason, that the ongoing Iran-Iraq war, on the one hand, and the undeclared war against the DRA, on the other, are accounted for as serious obstruction on the way to a our unhindered rapid socio-economic growth and as irksome knots, in the realization of our two peoples and governments' desires for having vast bilateral cooperation.

The seven-year war of attrition between the two neighbouring countries of Iraq and Iran that has up to now, claimed thousands of lives and has unreparably [as received] ruined the economies of the both warring sides should no longer be continued. The recent scandalous outburst of covert American arms shipments to Iran and the subsequent unveiling of the active role of Israeli hand in the deal, once more ascertained the fact that the imperialist and Zionist are staking their regional strategic ends in this war.

We view with appreciation the serious efforts by Iraqi leadership for extinguishing the flames of this conflagrant war to which not the peoples of the warring sides are the beneficiaries and which has endangered the interests of the other countries of the region. We call upon all parties involved and the international community to invigorate their activities for exploring a peaceful solution to the conflict.

Our peoples have had bitter experiences of this in the past. For nine years, the undeclared imposed war has been continued against our country by imperialism, led by the USA. The war has claimed the lives of thousands of our countrymen and has incurred upon our weak economy enormous losses. Suffice it to say that more than four fifths of all our twenty years development achievements have been lost in this imposed war.

Today our people are traversing their most delicate historical moments. Profoundly realizing the prevalent objective conditions of the country and giving significance to the national democratic contents of April Revolution, our party and state leadership worked out the realistic and humane policy for national reconciliation and is consistently realizing it. The main objective of the policy is to terminate the war, bloodshed and to restore country-wide peace and security. The USA, Paksitan, Iran and a number of other reactionary countries have markedly intensified their armed interference in our internal affairs since the beginning of the national reconciliation.

They have chanzalized [as received] greater quantities of destructive and sophisticated weapons to the armed extremist opposition groups. The USA for instance, has raised her military aid to those elements to more than 600 million dollars in the current year.

Large consignments of surface-to-air Stinger missiles have been disposed to them and there are increasing evidences of direct Pakistani and Iranian involvement in the armed operations against the DRA that inevitably arouses our concern.

As our friends and other peace-loving forces among them in the NAM and the organization of Islamic countries have shown positive reaction towards the new and humane policy of national reconciliation, a number of circles whose animosities are not only confined to Afghanistan are sparing no efforts in creating hurdles on the path of the victory of this policy. These circles are exactly those who have waged a brutal undeclared war against our country.

Though heavily over-burdened by the situation in and around our country, looking outwards, we cannot escape serious concerns over a number of burning world and regional issues. The question of peace and war, which in our view, constitutes the fundamental issue of our time, has diverted the attention to the human survival and civilization. The increasing stockpiling of the destructive weapons particularly the nuclear and other types of mass annihilation weaponry have posed a great threat to the existence of human civilization. Therefore, to do away with this threat and to permanently overcome the danger of a nuclear conflict constitutes the most pressing task of all peoples and governments of the world. Here I would like to recall with appreciation, the constructive initiatives of the USSR and other socialist countries, the NAM and the six nations of five continent [Group of Six] peace initiatives. The realization of disarmament objectives not only serves the consolidation of collective peace and security, but will also pave the ground for the use of the vast human and financial resources presently being irresponsibly squandered for arms race, in the interest of economic growth and social progress of all peoples of the world.

Keshtmand said we believe that just, comprehensive and lasting solution of the crisis lies only in ensuring the inalienable rights of the Palestinians and the withdrawal of all Israeli forces from the occupied Arab territories. The convocation of an international peace conference on the Middle East with the equal and full participation of the PLO, could play an effective role in achieving a peaceful solution of the Middle East crisis.

The present situation in Asia and the Pacific region, the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the DRA pointed out, is also a matter of concern to us. We are supporting the efforts for converting our continent into a zone of peace, friendship and cooperation and shall spare no efforts towards the realization of this objective.

We are still witnessing in South Africa and Namibia the systematic breach of all human norms and the principles of international law by the racist and colonialist regime of apartheid. The international community should no longer tolerate this heavy insult on the conscious [as received] of mankind.

Peace and security in Central America is faced with serious threats of the aggressive and expansionist policy of imperialism. We believe that all the forces should be mobilized towards the victory of Contadora peace process, the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the DRA concluded.

Later the journalists raised their questions in a free and democratic atmosphere which were replied by Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand.

Cooperation Agreement Signed

LD080637 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0448 GMT 8 Jun 87

[Text] Baghdad, June 7, *Bakhtar* — An agreement on trade exchange, economic, cultural, scientific and technological cooperation has been signed between the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the Republic of Iraq today.

Speaking at a signing ceremony, Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, Politburo member of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of Council of Ministers of the DRA, who is heading the Afghan delegation said that the visit had been a success. The talks showed that both countries sought to deepen bilateral relations. S.A. Keshtmand added that talks with the Iraqi side has elevated the existing relations between the DRA and the Republic of Iraq to a new phase.

Speaking at the ceremony, Taha Yasin Ramadan, member of the Revolutionary Command Council and first deputy prime minister of Iraq, pointed out that the talks held in the course of a visit to Iraq of an Afghan delegation led by Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the DRA, had demonstrated the desire of the two countries to quest for broad spheres of cooperation. He emphasized that the visit had opened up new prospects in the relations between Iraq and Afghanistan.

The agreement was signed by Mohammad Khan Jalal, minister of commerce of the DRA, and Hasan 'Ali, commerce minister of the Republic of Iraq.

Keshtmand Departs Baghdad

LD080639 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0436 GMT 8 Jun 87

[Text] Baghdad, June 7, *Bakhtar* — A *Bakhtar* special correspondent reports from Baghdad: Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, Politburo member of the PDPA CC and chairman of Council of Ministers of the DRA, departed Baghdad for home after the conclusion of his official and friendly visit to that country. The Afghan delegation headed by Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand was seen off at Baghdad International Airport by Taha Yasin Ramadan, and other high-ranking Iraqi officials.

Joint Communique Released

LD090902 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0442 GMT 9 Jun 87

[Text] Baghdad, June 8, *Bakhtar* — Following is the joint Afghan-Iraqi communique which has been released at the end of the official and friendly visit of the high-ranking delegation of the DRA headed by Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, Politburo member of the PDPA CC and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the DRA, to the Republic of Iraq.

At the invitation of the Iraqi Government H.E. Mr. Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the DRA, paid an official visit to Iraq over the period 4th-7th June 1987 at the head of high level delegation.

H.E. Saddam Husayn, president of the Republic of Iraq, received H.E. Mr. Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand who conveyed to him the

greeting of H.E. Mr. Najib, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and of H.E. Mr. Haji Mohammed Chamkani, acting chairman of the Revolutionary Council and of the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. President Husayn on his part expressed his greetings to H.E. Mr. Najib and to H.E. Mr. Haji Mohammed Chamkani.

Discussions were held between the Afghan side headed by H.E. Mr. Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand and the Iraqi side headed by H.E. Mr. Taha Yasin Ramadan, member of the Revolutionary Command Council and first deputy prime minister, in an atmosphere of cordiality and candor which reflects the strong and historical ties between the two countries.

The discussion covered the bilateral relations in all fields and the ways and means of their further promotion and consolidation. The two sides voiced their satisfaction with the way their relations has been progressing in consonance with the close ties between their two friendly countries. They stressed their resolve to continue developing these relations in all fields to the common benefit of the two countries and on the basis of respect for sovereignty and non-interference in internal affairs.

The discussions also covered regional and international issues of concern to the two sides. They noted in particular that the continued deprivation of the Palestinian people of the exercise of their inalienable rights continues to expose peace, security and stability in the region and the world to great perils. The two sides renewed their support for the Palestine Liberation Organisation, the sole, legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. The two sides condemned the continued Zionist occupation of Palestinian and Arab territories which is a natural result of the aggressive and expansionist nature of the Zionist entity. They also reaffirmed their support for the resolution of the United Nations General Assembly which considers Zionism as a form of racism and racial discrimination.

In their discussions of the developments of the Iran-Iraq war, the two sides voiced their conviction that the establishment of peace between Iraq and Iran in accordance with the principles of the UN Charter, the rules of international law and the Security Council's resolutions is an urgent necessity required by the genuine interests of the peoples of the two countries in particular and the peoples of the region and the world at large. The two sides expressed their appreciation of all the efforts and endeavours exerted towards the attainment of this goal. The Afghan side valued Iraq's positive and constructive response to those efforts and its peaceful initiatives, the most outstanding embodiment of which was the five principles proposed by H.E. Mr. President Saddam Husayn to Iran with a view to establishing a just and honourable peace.

The two sides discussed the situation around Afghanistan and stressed the inalienable rights of the people of Afghanistan and of all peoples to choose their political, social and economic systems, free from any foreign interference.

They voiced their conviction that the genuine upholding, particularly between neighbouring states, of the principles of mutual

respect for sovereignty, independence and non-interference in internal affairs is a basic prerequisite for the preservation of peace and stability and for constructive cooperation within the framework of good neighbourly relations. The two sides expressed once again their appreciation for the efforts exerted towards dealing with the situation around Afghanistan by peaceful means. They voiced their support for the constructive steps taken in this respect by the secretary general of the United Nations. The Iraqi side also valued the efforts exerted by the Government of Afghanistan towards the establishment of peace in their country.

The two sides reviewed the situation in the Indian Ocean. They voiced their concern over the increase in military activity therein. Their views were identical on the necessity of keeping the Indian Ocean and its natural extension to a zone of peace free from foreign influence, foreign military bases, rivalry and tension to whose aggravation the continuation of the Iran-Iraq war contributes. The two sides demanded that all states should cooperate fully with the littoral states in order to achieve that goal.

The two sides reaffirmed their stand by the side of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America in their struggle for freedom, independence and progress. They condemned vigorously the policies of imperialism and racism, including Zionist racist policies and stressed their resolve to continue their endeavours to contribute to the consolidation on the Non-Aligned Movement and the achievement of its noble objectives. The two sides also emphasized the paramount importance of disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament, in achieving stability in international relations, due to the material and human resources it is bound to save for the process of development. They referred in this respect to the positive initiatives of the Soviet Union in the field of disarmament.

H.E. Mr. Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the DRA, expressed his gratitude for the warm reception and cordial hospitality accorded to him and to the Afghan delegation during this visit which will contribute, thanks to the spirit of understanding and cooperation, to widening the horizons of relations with the republic of Iraq. H.E. Mr. Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand extended invitation to H.E. Mr. Taha Yasin Ramadan to visit Afghanistan. The invitation was accepted with deep appreciation.

June, 1987

Mohammad Aziz, Delegation Depart for DPRK
LD090837 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0424 GMT 9 Jun 87

[Text] Kabul, June 8, *Bakhtar* — Engineer Mohammad Aziz, deputy chairman of Council of Ministers of the DRA and president of State Planning Committee heading a delegation of the DRA, left Kabul for the Democratic Republic of Korea (DPRK). The delegation will participate in the extraordinary conference of the foreign ministers of non-aligned countries, concerning cooperation matters, which is due to be held in Pyongyang of the DPRK.

Ordinance Issued To Increase Maximum Detention

*BK091600 Delhi Domestic Service in English
1530 GMT 9 Jun 87*

[Text] The president today promulgated an ordinance amending the National Security Act to increase the maximum period of detention from 1 year to 2 years in Punjab and Chandigarh. Its provisions will be valid for 1 year. These will be in operation only in those areas of Punjab and Chandigarh which have been declared as disturbed areas.

An official press release issued in New Delhi this evening says similar powers were assumed by the government in the disturbed areas of Punjab and Chandigarh from April 1984 to April 1986 when the state was under president's rule.

Punjab Police Begin Action Against Arms Smugglers

*BK100412 Delhi Doordarshan Television Network
in English 1600 GMT 9 Jun 87*

[Text] The Punjab police have launched a campaign against smugglers supplying arms and ammunition to terrorists and other antinational elements. According to the Amritsar police chief, cases have been registered against 35 smugglers and 6 have been arrested. Their interrogation is going on.

Meanwhile, three terrorists were arrested after an encounter with security forces near Batala in Gurdaspur District this morning. The district police chief said the terrorists opened fire when they were challenged by a joint police and Border Security Force patrol. The security forces returned fire and the terrorists surrendered after a short time.

One person was shot dead by three unidentified scooter-borne terrorists at village (Gorbala) in Jullundur District this morning. A police spokesman said in Chandigarh that the assailants managed to escape after attacking the victim in his tea shop.

Uttar Pradesh Extends Ban on Public Meetings

*BK100320 Delhi Doordarshan Television Network
in English 0235 GMT 10 Jun 87*

[Text] The Uttar Pradesh government has extended the ban on public meetings, rallies, and demonstrations in the five divisions and eight districts of the state till the 30th of this month. The ban was to expire today. The chief minister, Mr Bir Bahadur Singh, told newsmen after a cabinet meeting in Lucknow yesterday that the entry of outside communal elements in the 18 sensitive districts has also been banned. The cabinet also discussed the law and order situation in the state.

Tehran Views 'Dangerous' U.S. Presence, Shipping
LD092045 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
 1545 GMT 9 Jun 87

["Special political report" entitled: "Current Political Developments in the Persian Gulf"]

[Text] Nearly 3 weeks have passed since the 17 May attack on the *Stark*. While there have been many developments related to this incident, the passage of time has also brought America's interventionist policies in the Persian Gulf into sharper focus.

On Thursday, the Pentagon, America's war ministry, announced that U.S. forces in the Persian Gulf were under orders to protect not only Kuwaiti ships flying the U.S. flag, but other vessels, which occasionally carry American arms to nonbelligerent countries in the region. Commenting on this, Pentagon Spokesman Bob Sims said: No one has either announced a policy of protecting all ships or expressed support for it.

In the first days after the attack on the *Stark*, American officials voiced their concern over the unstable conditions in the Persian Gulf. Some 90 percent of U.S. congressmen strongly criticized Reagan's policies in the area, and announced that the warships should be permitted to remain only if security plans were presented. However, nearly 2 weeks later, with Reagan still unable to come up with plans acceptable to Congress, the execution of Reagan's policies in the Persian Gulf has been seriously questioned. On Wednesday, the House of Representatives passed a bill saying that any action to beef up U.S. forces in the Persian Gulf should be taken after consultation with Congress.

However, at the moment, the Western mass media describe Reagan's interventionist policies in the Persian Gulf as an acceptable means of providing cover for shipping and for the transport of resources vital to the West. The U.S. Government, which has employed this aggressive policy by using Kuwait's request as an excuse, has given currency to the assumption that without American support for merchant ships and tankers, the world, and especially the United States, would be in deeper economic trouble. These problems would, in turn, provoke financial crises that would deal a serious blow to America's international interests.

In the past 2 weeks, America has been working to increase its political and military presence in the Persian Gulf by using the attack on the *Stark* as a pretext. In a related development, the American war minister, Weinberger, met with Saudi Defense Minister Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz in Paris. According to agency reports, Weinberger asked the Saudis to give greater support to Reagan's security plan, including the supply of air bases for American fighter planes.

On the same point, two senators sent by Congress, John Glenn and [name indistinct], who were visiting the region to study the possibility of obtaining assistance from the Persian Gulf states, had talks with Kuwaiti officials and the leaders of the Emirates. In addition, America's political-military initiative in the region was augmented by the dispatch of the American warship *Fox*, which is considered the largest in the area. Other American naval vessels are also in the Gulf, and all this is a further demonstration of America's continued aggressive policies.

The serious repercussions of the superpower presence in the region, especially in a situation where the possibility of a sudden incident exists, such as the attack on the *Stark* or the Soviet ship hitting a mine, clearly show a lack of wisdom and foresight by some leaders in such Persian Gulf states as Kuwait. The Kuwaiti regime has hidden behind the superpowers without taking the region's critical condition into account. More importantly, it has paid no heed to domestic public opinion and the views of regional countries. As such, it has taken actions that will do irreparable damage to its independence and national identity.

Kuwait is currently a dictatorship, as the Kuwaiti regime, with the 1985 attack on the amir as a pretext, practically dissolved the parliament. Since then, it has done nothing to reopen it. Kuwait's policies in support of the aggressors of Baghdad, which included the placing of ports and air bases at Iraq's disposal, on top of political and economic aid and now, even espionage assistance, make it perfectly clear that Kuwait has no respect for the maintenance of its own independence and territorial integrity. Indeed, it has practically placed itself in the path of the superpowers' interventionist policies.

The Iraqi regime's aggression against Islamic Iran is actually nothing but the implementation of the overt and covert policies of the superpowers. The conspiracy regarding the danger to navigation in the Persian Gulf is part of these joint plots. Iraq's aggressive policies, which have created instability in the Persian Gulf, have now given rise to Kuwait's request for protection for its tankers. These actions have also given the Baghdad regime hope that by spreading the war in the Persian Gulf and involving foreign powers in the area and obtaining their military intervention, it can save itself from the consequences of later defeats.

In any case, the registration of Kuwaiti tankers, which has been announced by an American official, contains two significant and fundamental points, each of which illustrates a different aspect of the recent move. First, why did the Americans not officially announce the registration of Kuwaiti vessels? Indeed, they reported it by quoting an American official, who insisted on anonymity. Political observers believe that in light of Reagan's hasty foreign policy moves, especially after the failure of his attempted rapprochement with Iran, his views in this area are always regarded with suspicion. In addition, the American public has come to believe in recent years that Reagan is not acting with the same degree of caution as before; so much so that with his ambitious decisions, he has already delivered irreparable blows to America's prestige and national identity.

The second fact one can see in the United States concerning the registration of Kuwaiti vessels is that America's decision has forced a fait accompli on its European and Arab allies. As a result, the uncertainty and opposition in some of these countries over the past few days have reduced the effectiveness of America's interventionist policies in the region.

In any case, the hypocritical and aggressive policies of foreign powers, especially America, can never bring security to the Persian Gulf. Officials from the UAE and Qatar made this very point in their meetings with Mr Velayati. They voiced their opposition to a superpower presence. However, in the process of its support for Iraq, Kuwait has had to follow American policies,

and today's tension in the Persian Gulf is the product of its cooperation with that regime.

If the shaykhs of the region, and the shaykh of Kuwait in particular, do not want to be dropped down a well with America's rotten rope, they should correct their past policies as soon as possible. They should not be sucked into the dangerous whirlpool that America's presence will produce.

America should know that Iran is not a nation frightened by all the clamor and movement of fleets. If the Iraqi regime's adventurist policy of attacking ships and tankers continues, then other vessels, even those flying the U.S. flag, will be hit in retaliation. In short, the Persian Gulf will either be safe for everyone or for no one.

Tehran Cites U.S. Reports on Inspection of Ships
LD092058 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
 1930 GMT 9 Jun 87

[Text] The Navy of the Islamic Republic of Iran has detained an American merchant ship and a U.S. warship assigned to protect commercial vessels in the Strait of Hormuz. Announcing this news, American television networks added that once the identity and destination of the U.S. ships were specified, they were permitted to continue on their way. It should be noted that the inspection of these American vessels in the Persian Gulf coincided with Reagan's threats that if the Islamic Republic's anti-ship missiles were deployed in the Persian Gulf, that country, Iran, would face a sudden and violent American attack.

Majlis Speaker on Closure of Strait of Hormuz
PM091621 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 28 May 87 p 19

[Report on interview with Majlis Speaker Hashemi-Rafsanjani by unidentified correspondent for *Pasdar-e Eslam* magazine; date and place not given]

[Text] Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi-Rafsanjani has answered the following question: How is the war going now, and what is the outlook for the future?

The Majlis speaker replied: If we look at the war from the very start, and if we draw a clear line, Iraq seems to be worse off now, while we are in better shape. Of course, that is nothing new, for since the time we began to take an offensive attitude in our defense, that has usually been the case. This means that every time we take a step toward victory, Iraq takes a step back. These steps have been small at times and great at others.

If you were to plot it on a graph, the line was straight was for some months, but now it has completed its movement. Over the past few months the Iraqi line has suddenly dipped while ours has suddenly taken off. We will give some examples to illustrate this.

We launched a new offensive plan in the final 3 months of last year, and we organized troops and invited the people to mobilize under the slogan of 500 battalions. The results of these 3 or 4

months of war in last year's operations brought about conditions I will now describe.

We crossed the Arvand River last year, and practically cut off Iraq's links with the sea. We broke the so-called defensive strategy and prepared ourselves for what we called "a decisive move." Of course, it is clear that one cannot set a deadline for this decisive move, but to those monitoring the war closely the situation is clear.

In the south we crossed the Arvand River and are now on the banks of the Hawr 'Abd Allah, near Bubiyan Island and the Kuwaiti border. Iraq has two waterways, the Shatt al-'Arab and the Hawr 'Abd Allah; both are now unusable. Today, Iraq's only link with the sea is through the air. Sometimes, though, they sneak boats through the Hawr 'Abd Allah at night with a great deal of fear and danger.

Thus, Iraq's airborne naval forces are the only part of its Navy it can use, and this is done largely from Kuwaiti territory. This is serious in war and is quite significant.

The Majlis speaker then commented on the status of Iranian troops around Al-Basrah and Al-Sulaymaniyah, stressing the heavy blows dealt Iraq in the "Karbala 5" and "Karbala 8" operations. He added: According to our information, fighting has erupted in Iraq's major cities, and there are between 5 and 10 armed clashes in and around Baghdad each day. The fear which the Ba'th regime had instilled in the hearts of the people is gradually being broken, as the people either feel powerful or are willing to run the risk. The situation in southern Iraq is quite clear too.

Iraq's power lines, as well as its important economic installations, are all guarded by military personnel at a tremendous cost. It is obvious that, with the movements the people will launch in the future, it will be even more difficult to defend these facilities. All in all, for roughly the last 2 years, one of our objectives has been to take the war inside Iraq. The people must regain and defend their dignity.

The imam's representative on the Supreme Defense Council then discussed Iraq's unfavorable economic and political situation and its mischievous actions. He added: We have reached sensitive areas, and Iraq's vulnerability rises with every step we take. The only thing left to the Iraqis is their usual mischief, which they continue. One of their lines of action is to hit urban residential areas, while another is to create a crisis in the Persian Gulf. Their goal is to get us enmeshed with others in that waterway.

As for the first type of mischief, they may continue with it, but at best, it will weaken Iraq and strengthen us. The situation is not as it was before. Iraq's air power has decreased greatly, while ours has grown. Iraq's defensive strength is not what it was either, while ours has been stepped up. Until 6 months ago, when Iraqi MIG-25's were flying over Tehran, Esfahan, and our other cities at over 60,000 feet, we were virtually helpless. Of course, they could do little more than drop unguided bombs, but it did psychological harm and a small bit of damage. Now, though, we can defend the higher altitudes better than we could 2 or 3 months ago.

We have increased our missile power and have greater capabilities as far as surface-to-sea and surface-to-surface offensive missiles are concerned. We have expanded our local production. Although Iraq never benefitted from its strikes on cities, if it starts that again, it will lose more. Of course, we always try to avoid that situation. We never want to see Iraq's civilian population hurt, and it is clearly very bitter for us to know that people in the cities feel unsafe.

Of course, when it happens, the war situation is such that we must bear it, and we do. But if it does occur, we use it as a point of leverage to quicken the pace of operations and mobilize the people.

Hashemi-Rafsanjani continued: If the crisis in the Persian Gulf goes on, the Gulf will undoubtedly be closed. Although it will be a great loss to us and the other Persian Gulf nations, if the confrontations worsen we will not allow a single ship to enter or leave the Strait of Hormuz. The ports of the Persian Gulf states, on which their countries are completely dependent, will be hurt and will cease operations. Life will be hard not only for them, but for the rest of the world as well. After all, the world is truly dependent on Persian Gulf oil, and if no oil can get through the Persian Gulf, there will be a world crisis.

We have until now exercised self-restraint to avoid a crisis. At the same time, though, we have gotten ready and have made plans that will enable us to resist in the event of a crisis.

The Majlis speaker then commented on the joint East-West conspiracy against the Islamic Republic, as well as their efforts to muddy relations between the Iranian revolution and other friendly states. He said: Fortunately, we planned for the war in such a way as to be able to stand on our own two feet. Even if none of the Arab countries are with us, or if they are all against us, we can and will continue on our own way.

At this point, Hashemi-Rafsanjani spoke of the enemies' use of propaganda ploys and abuses by the wealthier classes, including hoarding and over-pricing. He added: These are unusual times, and the government must foil these plots in cooperation with the Majlis and the Council of Guardians. We must leave the government free to deal with profiteering. The government and the judiciary must be left free to prosecute hoarders, profiteers, and those who disrupt the distribution of goods. The judiciary, as well as our security and intelligence services, must get seriously involved. The Majlis must pass emergency laws and the Council of Guardians must cooperate.

There are things we could overlook under ordinary circumstances that we cannot ignore now. We must strengthen the situation behind the lines and keep the fronts supplied. We are now preparing a plan with this end in mind, and during Majlis Week we could have the first joint meeting of the three executive powers and the Council of Guardians. That would enable us to offer some explanations and create greater unity.

The Majlis speaker was then asked: Many people are aware of the fact that some feel you took a very soft line toward the United States in one of your recent interviews. This might go against the steadfast positions of the past regarding the United States.

He answered: We have two positions when it comes to interviews. There are times when we wish to speak to the American people. When American journalists talk to us, we must not act in a way that makes them think we have opened a book of perpetual hostility toward them. In interviews, especially those with Americans, the true facts must be made clear.

At other times, we wish to speak to the U.S. Government or to governments close to the United States. Here, the tone is different, but the contents are the same in both cases. As long as the Americans behave mischievously and continue to support Israel, there can be no relations.

Hashemi-Rafsanjani also commented on the internal crisis within the American leadership. He stressed: I predict the Americans will be unable to take effective action in the near future. This will be true unless they abandon their hypocrisy and clearly tell their people that they made a mistake earlier, and that they have to make up for it. Since they cannot do anything positive on their side, they cannot do anything significant against us, either.

At this point, the imam's representative on the Supreme Defense Council examined Iran's ability to fight the revolution's enemies in the Strait of Hormuz. He noted: We are not dependent on one class of weapon there. We have deployed artillery and guns along the shore at places within shelling range, and we can rely on missiles. Although one missile site would be enough to make the Straits unsafe, we have several.

We depend on the Navy. What we have done is organize small boats manned by members of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps that can put to sea from any corner of the shore. They will stage hit-and-run raids, making the area unsafe. We have a long coastline, we are all along it, and we can make its entire length unsafe. The issue is one of insecurity; it is not a question of who has a fleet in the Persian Gulf. In any case, the main point is that we have, to a large extent, the power to keep this region insecure.

Our enemies must marshal a great deal of force to make the area secure and thus be able, for example, to move a commodity like oil through the channel.

Hashemi-Rafsanjani then answered a final question: One of the points that foreigners have recently been trying to put across is that there are differences between you and Grand Ayatollah Montazeri. They have even made analyses and gone into considerable detail. Obviously, this query has no meaning for our people, but perhaps we should reply to the foreigners or those with no understanding of the revolution or its faces, or of our unity and relations.

The Majlis speaker said: Western analyses are childish. For example, they talk of "the rule of the ayatollahs" or the rule of the "mullahs." They do not know the degrees of mullahs. Nor have they truly understood the fact that I am a student of theology. At most I can become Majlis speaker or a deputy. I can hold an executive post, deliver sermons, or be a Friday imam. My relations with Ayatollah Montazeri cannot be competitive.

If they had any brains, they would have discovered or understood my relations with Ayatollah Montazeri. Throughout our lives we — not just me, but all the other officials — have been Ayatollah Montazeri's captive students. Truly, from the time we opened our eyes and recognized the clergy, we have been fond of Mr Montazeri. We love him, and have seen our hopes realized in him.

As far as wisdom and knowledge are concerned, we are on a lower level. Even among those of us with higher learning, there is truly no one who could compete with Ayatollah Montazeri. In the Council of Guardians, where 80 percent of our ulema are gathered, Ayatollah Montazeri was given the title of deputy leader by a two-thirds majority.

Our enemies should study, not utter such pointless words. Mr Montazeri has no rivals, and no one will compete with him. He is the undisputed leader of the future. Of course, we are all praying that the imam's life will last so long that none of us will see a leader after him. God has preserved this blessing for us and, if He is willing, will continue to do so.

Europe 'Non-Committal' on Reagan's Gulf Policy LD091911 Tehran IRNA in English 1855 GMT 9 Jun 87

[Text] London, June 9, IRNA — Western leaders have remained non-committal to President Reagan's proposals for a military expansion in the Persian Gulf.

In a statement from the Venice summit Tuesday, leaders from the seven Western industrialised countries did little more than agree that the right of shipping in the region should be respected.

"We reaffirm that the principle of navigation in the (Persian) Gulf is of paramount importance for us and for others and must be upheld," the release said, adding that the free flow of oil and other traffic through the Strait of Hormuz must "continue unimpeded."

The leaders also agreed that "new and concerted efforts" were urgently required to bring about an end to Iraq's war against Iran and called upon both countries once more to negotiate a settlement.

"We strongly support the mediation efforts of the United Nations secretary-general and urge the adoption of just and effective measures by the U.N. Security Council," the statement added, saying that the leaders pledged to continue consultations to pursue these matters.

Notably, nowhere in the communique was there any reference about supporting the American fleet of warships in the Persian Gulf or U.S.'s threats about pre-emptive strikes against Iranian missile systems.

Prior to the meeting, Reagan was seen as looking for concerted assistance from his allies for a military build-up in the Persian Gulf.

Consequent to Iraq's missile attack on a U.S. warship last month, he paradoxically cast Iran as the "real villains." By doing so, he

was seen by most analysts as dropping his alleged neutrality in the war to openly support Iraq.

Prime Minister Thatcher, who had interrupted her election campaign to attend the summit, put on a brave face to claim the conference a "great success." She dismissed suggestions that she had only used the opportunity for a "photo-session" for her image.

She said that it was "very successful on Iran, because we have ships there, and the French have ships there." The Armilla [as received] patrol of two U.K. warships operating around the Straits of Hormuz, she indicated was to look after only British ships.

Opposition politicians have been expressing their reservations about role that Britain may take on in the Persian Gulf, urging that the U.K. should not get further involved in the situation.

Liberal leader David Steel was very doubtful if it was Britain's role to be a "sort of unpaid world policeman."

"Our role should be to try and help stop the conflict and at the moment we are simply assisting the fuelling of the conflict," he said Tuesday.

He thought it was more of a job for the U.N. to act as a peace-keeping force and "not of any powers trying to meddle in an area where we do not have an immediate and direct geographical interest."

Other countries have also shown little interest in joining Reagan in either talking tough or in military action against Iran.

A French spokesman at the summit was quoted as referring to the discussions on the Persian Gulf as a "last-minute issue" that always pop up and maintained that France could not respond to U.S. requests because Washington's position itself was "still maturing."

For West Germany, the only suggestion could focus on possibly sharing more of the burden in the Atlantic region to release U.S. naval forces. Under its Constitution, it cannot operate in the Persian Gulf as its activities are restricted to region operated by the NATO defence alliance.

Khamene'i Claims Superpowers Bring 'Turbulence' LD082012 Tehran IRNA in English 1833 GMT 8 Jun 87

[Text] Nowshahr, June 8, IRNA — Iran's President 'Ali Khamene'i said here today that U.S. and Soviet frigates at the Persian Gulf can gift [as received] 'agitation and turbulence' and nothing else to the peoples in the region. He said hopefully the European governments have not yet succumbed to U.S. bullying and have not accepted America's invitation for sinking along with it in 'a quagmire the United States has made for itself at the Persian Gulf.'

President Khamene'i who was talking to a group of graduating students of Nowshahr Naval Academy here said peace and

security at the Persian Gulf is not something which can be gifted to some Persian Gulf states and denied others, or divided with unequal shares among the Persian Gulf states. He said a genuine peace is peace for all or peace for none.

Khamene'i lauded the academy's graduates as people forming along with others the nuclei of Iran's human resources, and contributing to the self-sufficiency drive in the Islamic Republic.

He said a first step toward self-sufficiency is development of human resources capable of attaining self-sufficiency targets and noted that as long as the goal of developing a properly educated people has not been achieved, the self-sufficiency drive would remain only a wishful hope and a slogan.

Khamene'i said for a long time under the monarchy in Iran, foreign government [as received] prevented the Iranian Armed Forces from relying on and developing inherent capacities, making the country import its military hardware from abroad which was 'disgracing' to the Iranians.

He said elsewhere that today Iran's Muslim people have cut a figure which inspires awe in the supercilious governments, and noted that leaders of the industrialized nations who are sitting for talks in Venice now, cannot help but recognize with reverence the 'power and the bravery' of the Iranians.

Head of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces Brigadier General Esmail Sohrabi, commanders of the Armed Forces and Gendarmerie, Commander Colonel Mohammad Sohrabi were present in the graduation ceremonies.

Later on the president met and held talks with academic members of the naval college here. He paid tribute to the professors and instructors at the naval academy and called on them to focus on developing graduates with a commitment to Islam and proud of being Muslims and Iranians.

Khamene'i reminded the educators of the academy that at the time being at least 20 radio stations and pirate radios receive money from the country's enemies broadcasting materials precisely for alienating the Iranian youth from the values of the Islamic revolution and manipulating their minds against the revolution. He said in light of the hostile propaganda against the Islamic revolution, educators shoulder the responsibility of nurturing students intellectually aligned with the culture and values of the revolution.

Europe Unwilling To 'Interfere'

NC090605 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
0330 GMT 9 Jun 87

[Text] The Venice summit of the leaders of the seven industrial nations is actually a forum for the United States to beg Western countries to interfere in the Persian Gulf. This remark was made by President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i at a gathering in Nowshahr District at the Friday prayer grounds. He added: The heads of these countries have announced their unwillingness to enter an unwanted war and sacrifice themselves for American greed and interests.

Noting Washington's failure to persuade the states along the southern shore of the Persian Gulf to place air bases at its disposal, Mr Khamene'i stressed that the United States realizes that naval bases are no match for our people's powerful resolve. Thus, it has a deep sense of defeat. The president emphasized: We have repeatedly warned the Persian Gulf countries that it is to their benefit to stay on our side.

The chairman of the Supreme Defense Council also explained the Islamic Republic of Iran's position on the imposed war. He declared: Today the slogan of "War, war until victory" is our greatest. This spirit of resistance and invincibility has brought our enemy immense degradation. He added: The imposed war cannot end without the punishment of the aggressor, and the elimination of Saddam and the Zionist regime ruling Iraq.

After pointing out that the fighters of Islam have the upper hand all along the front, the chairman of the Supreme Defense Council called for the greater presence of our people's forces on the fronts of the imposed war. This, he said, will allow our commanders to deal the enemy decisive blows when the need arises.

Hashemi-Rafsanjani Holds News Conference

LD050940 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
0900 GMT 4 Jun 87

[News conference given by Hojjat ol-Islam val-Moslemin 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani on 4 June in Tehran; questions read by unidentified speaker — recorded]

[Text] [Question] With the honorable Majlis speaker's permission, I will read the first question. The first question: You recently described the attack on the frigate *Stark* as a conspiracy by the United States, Iraq, and some other Persian Gulf countries. You added that there are documents on this, which will be presented at a court of law. As far as you can, could you please elaborate on this plot?

[Hashemi-Rafsanjani] [Words indistinct] but obviously, the gentlemen give priority to practical issues over philosophical ones. We have no objection. If the documents could be released, I would have said so at the Friday prayers. In fact, though, if the Americans are truly prepared to create a fair investigative committee, we can prove that the United States, Iraq, and Saudi Arabia were all involved. However, when it came to implementing the conspiracy, they were fooled. This is one of God's tricks. They plotted and God plotted, and God is the best of plotters [Koranic verse].

Our naval units were unaware of the part they played. To defend themselves, they took steps that resulted in the U.S. frigate being hit by a missile intended for us. If we say what measures they took, everyone would know, and it might be damaging in the future. We will be faced with such (?actions) from now on. They admitted that themselves recently. If you study the reports and radio dispatches, you suspect the Americans knew the plane was approaching and was going to fire a missile. However, they thought it was aimed at another target. Saudi Arabia was also informed. This aircraft either took off from inside Saudi Arabia or from somewhere near the Saudi border. It was in perfect

coordination with AWACS aircraft and the American commander. The commander himself must have been in contact with both the frigate and the plane. This was undoubtedly the case. The American representatives went to Iraq and found nothing that would provide a convincing explanation to the American people. They went to Bahrain and found nothing there. They summoned the frigate's crew and they had nothing to tell the people. They made no progress and we guessed they were trying to waste time until the people cooled off. And the American people waited patiently for the outcome of the investigation. They had no choice.

[Question] As for the repeated emphasis placed by his holiness the imam on the need to move more quickly on defense and thus deny any opportunity to the atheist Ba'thist regime, why does the Supreme Defense Council not face up to the matter seriously? Are there any signs of complacency? Is it true that our dear officials responsible for the Supreme Defense Council lean more toward a political solution? Or are they waiting for a clarification of developments in the Persian Gulf?

[Hashemi-Rafsanjani] No, that is not true. Everyone involved in the war, from the Supreme Defense Council to the Khatem Headquarters, the central headquarters, and the others, to the army commanders who are busy fighting, the commanders of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps who are busy fighting — they all agree that we have no choice but to continue fighting to topple the Iraqi regime through war. This is the consensus among us all. As I have said before, we have two types of operations. One is retaliatory: When the Iraqis engage in mischief, we will respond to the extent we are prepared. We will launch a limited operation so they will know their mischief will not go unanswered. That is a deterrent. There are also selective operations, which depend on many factors: How great a force there must be; what the combat possibilities are; time constraints; political conditions; the enemy's vigilance or lack thereof; enemy intelligence; and our intelligence about the enemy.

When, for example, we suddenly want to bring several thousand human crusaders to the war zone, and use a vast amount of military resources, we must be relatively sure — there must be a relative consensus — of victory. When the elements of an attack, the necessary ratios, are there, a selective offensive is launched. The imam himself is aware of this. One of the most important factors in our operations is that the combat force placed at our commanders' disposal must always be sufficient for large-scale actions. After all, just because we have an opportunity today does not mean we will have one in 10 days' time. The conditions might be right for an attack today, but in 10 days enemy intelligence might leave us without these conditions. We might be ready for an offensive at one, two, or three points — provided the force is large enough — so that if one point is vulnerable or problems arise, we can select a second. You know the element of surprise is now very important in operations: this is to prevent extensive casualties. We could win without the element of surprise, but the difference now is that when the enemy is alert, when he shoots a hail of bullets at our combat infantry and brings his firepower to bear, the casualties will go too high. Therefore, when conditions are right we will act.

One of the most important factors is the availability of fighting

forces to place at the disposal of the command headquarters. This will make it possible to choose the right time. Of course, his holiness the imam has always responded to such calls.

I repeat that we must maintain a certain level of strength; our defensive force is always there. Our defensive force is always up to strength. The reserve is always in existence. We are deliberately holding it back. There must be another force, trained and ready for the attack. Then the date of the offensive is chosen.

[Question] Do you not think the Supreme Defense Council has been too complacent toward the conspiracies of the Kuwaiti Government, and that this complacency has further emboldened that government and further encouraged it to cooperate with Iraq?

[Hashemi-Rafsanjani] No, I do not think so. You are implying that what we should have done differently was go into Kuwait, occupy it, declare war, and destroy its ports. We should have done that if we wanted to do anything. Our policy, one which the imam has defined and one we all accept unanimously, is that we should try to ensure the war does not spread. If this conflict were extended to Kuwait, you could not say for sure that another country bordering Kuwait would not be affected as well. It is possible that such a situation may arise some day, and that conditions would force us to take a drastic measure.

However, we have until now shown patience, and the Supreme Defense Council is not the only source to decide in this area. The imam is the commander in chief of the Armed Forces. Any attack on a new country or the opening of a new front, which would naturally become an extensive one, is beyond the purview of the Supreme Defense Council, the war commander, [as heard] or any headquarters. Only the leadership and the commander in chief can make such a decision. If it is not done, then you should know it is by the decision of the leader. If it is done one day, you should know that the leader decided on it that day.

[Question] The next question I will read is similar to several others, and that is why I will present it. Given the need to draft and approve basic and fundamental laws in such fields as the question of agricultural lands, the equitable distribution of goods, limits on the activities of the private sector, hoarding, excessive wealth, and so on, one can still see many shortcomings. In justifying these problems, executive and judicial officials cite the of necessary laws. Apparently, in an interview with the airmail edition of *Keyhan*, you said the Majlis has approved all the bills presented to it. What do you see as the major difficulty or shortcoming?

[Hashemi-Rafsanjani] If the gentlemen pay attention, they will see that I have the answer to this in my speech.

Look, the pattern of our legislation in the Majlis is as follows: If a bill is urgent, the government should request priority treatment. It can also ask that it be considered a top priority. If we receive a bill that is urgent and brief we can approve it and send it on to the Council of Guardians. It will not be held for more than 10 days there, and they will return it to the Majlis. If it is urgent, the Council of Guardians will give us an immediate answer; if not, they take 10 days.

I mentioned one problem in my talk, that is, those infrastructure issues that have been repeatedly emphasized by Ayatollah Montazeri, and have been stressed by officials, the judiciary, and the people. We have already acted on these fundamental laws. For instance, on cooperatives, which are an important part of the Constitution, the Majlis has already done everything conceivable. As for urban and agricultural lands, the Majlis has done everything imaginable and has sent laws on to the Council of Guardians. As for judicial issues such as [religious] punishments, we have, with the help of his holiness the imam, resolved most of the difficulties.

We are also ready for any bill the Supreme Judicial Council might send us with a request for priority treatment. We are prepared to discuss it and do what the Majlis must do in 1-2 weeks. According to the Constitution, the duties regarding judicial issues rest with the Supreme Judicial Council. The government cannot approve them. Once the Housing Ministry sent us a bill, which we approved and sent on to the Council of Guardians. However, they returned it, saying it should be presented by the Supreme Judicial Council. If the deputies want to propose draft bills, it is clear that they are not as aware of judicial problems as is the Supreme Judicial Council. We can have a single article bill and do the job quickly.

The Supreme Judicial Council should have a body to prepare basic bills. There are five mujtahids [jurists who can pass a decree on religious matters] in the Supreme Judicial Council, and there are six in the Council of Guardians. Well, the Supreme Judicial Council should take the bills which they consider to be in accordance with shari'a to the Council of Guardians and resolve their problems with the Council of Guardians. They should not bring them to the Majlis for approval, as they will only be sent on to the Council of Guardians, where they will be rejected. Together they have 11 mujtahids, with the person of the imam above them all. They were all appointed by the imam, and they should go to him to resolve their problems.

I think the Majlis is the most active organization in the country. I am not saying that from any bias as the Majlis speaker. In view of the speed of work, our Constitution is such that they can even bring a triple-priority bill. They can bring a bill designated as urgent, we can discuss it the same day in the Majlis and approve it, and the Council of Guardians can vote on it then and there. That means urgent matters can be sorted out in a single day. The Majlis is ready.

In addition, nearly a third of our approvals are in the form of draft proposals [tarh]. That means we have done something which it was not our duty to do. The government or the Supreme Judicial Council should have proposed the bill. However, the deputies felt a sense of responsibility and submitted a draft proposal, which we voted on and approved. A third of our approvals are in the form of draft proposals.

As for fundamental bills, to which you referred, we have nearly completed all of them. There is a basic and important point regarding the administrative order. It has been 3 years since we asked the government, since the Majlis ordered the government to present a bill in 3 months so we could approve it. We cannot draw up the administrative order. The deputies do not have

enough information, and it is not their job. The question of administrative order is a very complex matter that has a special organization within the government. They should draw it up. Or when the judiciary says it suffers from a shortage of laws, it should tell us whether it submitted a bill to the Majlis that was not approved; or that you brought a bill, which we approved but was then rejected by the Council of Guardians.

In that case, should we solve it or should you, the members of the Judicial Council, who are mujtahids, go and hammer it out with those who are also mujtahids. You should go to the imam and ask him to use his prerogatives. You should say you have some cases that must be taken care of. Of course, the major problem is the one I referred to — the existence of differences of opinion regarding religious laws. This has made it rather hard for us. There is nothing we can do and we should simply bear it. The Supreme Judicial Council is also working quite hard at the moment. The same is also true of the Council of Guardians and the Majlis. However, amid all this, the Majlis is the most cooperative. If they receive any urgent matter for discussion, the deputies will put aside their ordinary work and will approve it.

[Question] Given the fact that some institutions and such influential bodies as the offices of the Friday imams have no legal status, and in view of their impact on executive affairs, what is the legal link between the Executive Branch and such offices?

[Hashemi-Rafsanjani] The imam has mentioned this. The law, too, has made it clear that unauthorized persons have no right to interfere in executive matters. The Friday imam might express his concern, give advice, or air his views; that is every Muslim's right, everyone's right. And since the Friday imam is a point of reference for the people, he refers to officials more often. But they have no right to interfere. Although we are representatives of the people, not even we have the right to interfere. We have the right to observe and we do just that. Obviously, there are some things that are not interference in themselves, but are interpreted as such by some. For instance, a Friday imam might ask for something from the officials in the belief they are not doing their duty, or that they are slow and there are problems in that department's work. Becoming frustrated, he might discuss the matter with the people in his Friday prayer sermon. That is why one cannot say [words indistinct]. If he does not even do that, it would be like drawing a line around the revolution's officials and announcing that they are not answerable to anyone, that they can do as they please, and that no one can tell them anything. Of course, others are not allowed to interfere. They have the right to criticize. If discussing a particular point in the Friday prayers could create a disruption or disturbance, they should not do it.

[Question] The next question: Have our executive officials not realized that the country's administrative and political structure is neither coordinated nor progressing? While answering a question at Tehran University on the United States, our honorable president basically said the Foreign Ministry does not play a significant role in shaping executive policies. Would this not make the Executive Branch a tool in the hands of political gangs and groups in practice?

[Hashemi-Rafsanjani] I have already spoken about our administrative machinery, that is to say, we all agree that our admin-

istrative system is not suited to the needs of the revolution. Everyone agrees on that. The question is: How should we deal with the problem? We should act on this point. Three years ago the Majlis passed a law compelling the government to submit a certain bill to it. Of course, in my opinion, the Majlis was being unrealistic on the day this bill was ratified. The government was not able to put together a bill in a few months. The government is working on this, a large number of people are involved. They have set up the administrative system, but they have come to the stage where they find faults and then solve them. At present, cooperation between related Majlis commissions and the State Employment Affairs Department is going ahead. The administrative system should definitely change. The output of our departments does not tally with their manpower or their cost. The public's dealings with administrative departments are blocked. Some government officials might be right to say that it is the regulations that have tied their hands. We have complex rules that cause problems. But as far as your question is concerned, when you said the Foreign Ministry was not active in this, I should say the Foreign Ministry is active and plays a role. However, since our affairs have not fallen into their proper places and duties still overlap, we allow others to interfere and this is the problem with our administrative system.

[Question] During a roundtable held at Tehran University, [Foreign Ministry Under Secretary] Ahmad Azizi said the Majlis Foreign Policy Committee was unaware of contacts between American and Iranian officials, and that it complained about this. However, Your Excellency has said that reports of these contacts will be prepared by a special commission and will be released to the public. Could you please explain this?

[Hashemi-Rafsanjani] He told the truth. This question has not been raised at the Majlis committee. It has not been broached in the Majlis, either, nor at any cabinet meeting. The question was not so important as to require that. There was no specific policy. The process of buying arms, from the start of the war until now, is that our agents made purchases; they used to buy from dealers. We were not doing business with the arms companies. As has been gradually revealed, you have seen that two dealers, an Iranian and a Saudi, contacted our arms purchasing agents. They made a proposal to them. In practice, they eventually reached a point where they said, for instance, the Americans will give you such and such a weapon in return for the freedom of the hostages. When it got to that stage they brought it to us. They told us such questions had been raised. Then we, the heads of the three branches of the administration, thrashed out the details among ourselves. Then we told the imam, and they received our authorization as to how far they could go. Then it was done.

There were a number of matters, like McFarlane's arrival in Iran, that Iran had never agreed to or approved of. The dealers thought that by bringing them to Iran unexpectedly, things that might take a month or 2 to settle through messages could be resolved more quickly here. That was so. They had prepared several planeloads of weapons for delivery to us. They were ready so that if their problems were solved here they could bring the arms in rapidly. However, it did not work out that way. No one here spoke to them; they failed. The Foreign Ministry was not involved, as it was not a political job for the Foreign Ministry. It was at the level of the arms purchasing agents and the

Americans. Of course, they knew about it right up to the top, right up to the President. Here too, it was known right up to the level of the president. The problem was one of arms purchases. And that, for us at the moment, is an acute military question. Right now, as I speak to you, we could be buying arms this way from 10 or 20 places without the Foreign Ministry's knowledge. And there is no need for it to know. If these things are to fall into administrative channels, they cannot be done. These are secret jobs that could be interfered with.

[Question] In comments here last Saturday, his excellency the prime minister criticized the approach taken by the Majlis toward the government regarding the Article 90 Commission [Majlis commission to deal with the public's complaints about the authorities], foreign policy questions, and the bill on the campaign against hoarders. Would you comment on this?

[Hashemi-Rafsanjani] I do not know what his excellency said, and I have not had enough time to read (?his) comments. However, the commission has some rights, [as heard] some codes, and, as such, and in accordance with the above, makes certain demands on the Executive. The Executive, too, has rights and limitations. In my opinion, political issues got in the way a little at the start of this term, [as heard] and things became murky between the Article 90 Commission and the Executive. Furthermore, some of the political background makes things difficult and the people are losing out. The public can appeal to the Majlis and the commission can be a suitable vehicle to attend to the problems facing the public in a supervisory capacity, a right given them by the Constitution. Therefore, I urge both sides to let bygones be bygones, and to avoid mixing their political duties with their executive and [word indistinct] ones. They should cooperate so the public can get the answers it needs. At this time, there are many files with the Article 90 Commission that have yet to receive a response.

[Question] Article 57 of the Constitution accepts the principle of separation of powers. What is the philosophy behind this, and does it eradicate Islamic tenets?

[Hashemi-Rafsanjani] The separation of powers is a method of (?Western societies), as are elections, parliaments, and (?the like). We learned all that from them. However, Islam does not have to comment on every issue beforehand. There is no contradiction with Islam in this matter. Such things are traditional, but there are principles that must not be tarnished. There may be better methods in the future that will (?teach us a new lesson or experience). We accept that. The shari'a does not deal with such things. We would not use them if they were contrary to shari'a. At present, we have no reason to consider the principle of separation of powers as contrary to shari'a. One day it may be proven that the separation of powers is not a suitable way to govern a country. (?If so, we will change our tradition.) This is solely a question of tradition in law-making.

[Question] Is the supervision by the vice regency of jurisconsult [Velayat-e Faqih] in accordance with the separation of powers? Is the vice regency above the Constitution, or is it limited and ruled by it?

[Hashemi-Rafsanjani] Obviously, supervision by the vice regency

of jurisconsult is in harmony with this. The vice regency of jurisconsult may have representatives. Furthermore, all those involved are executors of the vice regency of jurisconsult. However, this involves daily reports and requires an apparatus to (?convey them). There is no (?contradiction). The same is true today, and the vice regent approves the president, who is actually the head of the executive, approves the commanders of the Armed Forces, appoints the Council of Guardians, chooses [words indistinct] and has a part to play in all matters.

As for the Constitution and the vice regency of jurisconsult, in some issues the vice regent is above the Constitution, and in many other issues the vice regent falls under the constitutional aegis. Some duties in the Constitution are under the vice regent, duties which must be fulfilled and are being done so now. Even conditions for trying the vice regent in the case of annulment of the vice regency of jurisconsult have been foreseen. [passage indistinct] So he is seen as an ordinary person. Now legitimacy of the law is dependent on the views of the vice regent; he is also the heir to the imams and the Prophet; and thus on the one hand he rules over and is above the Constitution and can express views — this was also (?foreseen) as Article 4 of the Constitution recognizes the rule of Islam over the Constitution. An Islamic (?decree) places emphasis on the decrees by the vice regency of jurisconsult.

[Question] A lecturer of the [words indistinct] group has said that the correction, amendment, and adjustment of the Constitution seem to have been ignored by the law. Could you comment on the proper method to be used?

[Hashemi-Rafsanjani] Yes, one shortcoming of the law is that at the time it was drawn up the question of an amendment, its necessity, and its method had not been envisaged. There are other shortcomings, too. As the gentlemen are aware, the Constitution was drawn up in haste. At the beginning of the revolution the leadership deemed that the state foundations should be laid immediately to normalize the situation. There were some people who wanted to prolong the abnormal situation to further their interests. It was a correct perception. In less than a year we drew up the law and set up the Majlis, the Council of Guardians, the Supreme Judicial Council, and other foundations. The Constitution was drawn up in haste and (?accordingly) it contains items which require amendments, but no provisions for that have been foreseen in it.

In fact, at present the leadership will have to fulfill this task at a suitable time and in the customary manner, and will propose amendments to the Constitution that will be subject to a referendum [words indistinct]. They must be studied at a center and be put to referendum following appraisal. One amendment could be [words indistinct] that how to amend the future (?issues). Fortunately, we are in a situation where if an action is now deemed necessary we see no difficulties, and there is sufficient influence by [words indistinct] that the same can be carried out with ease.

[Text] [Question] With regard to the murder of Muslims by extremist Hindus, what position will the Islamic Republic of Iran take?

[Hashemi-Rafsanjani] This has been stated again and again and

all the national figures and the Majlis recently wrote to [words indistinct]. It is clear that no one can tolerate the crimes being perpetrated in India.

[Question] Given that every minute a youth dies on the battlefronts so that the Majlis can enjoy security, and given that preagenda speeches by the Majlis deputies are monotonous, repetitive, and without substance, would it not be better to discuss the people's problems instead of wasting time delivering repetitive speeches? Would it not have been better since the beginning of the second term [of the Majlis] to devote the preagenda speeches to fundamental issues [words indistinct]?

[Hashemi-Rafsanjani] I cannot accept that in this manner [words indistinct] there are [words indistinct] deputies, of whom 2 or 3 speak every day. And out of nearly 150 sessions in a year, a deputy would have to wait nearly 6-8 months to 1 year before speaking for 10 minutes. The deputies observe certain seemingly lifeless proprieties [words indistinct]. All must be answered and there are heated discussions and arguments. The deputies know that not all issues are discussed. Many of them complain to me. A common complaint is that the presentation of some issues (?is not in accordance with the spirit of the times). Well, we are at war and not everything can be spoken about from the podium.

Our assembly is not like some other parliaments where few sit and listen. The Americans, the Israelis, and the Iraqis, as well as the counterrevolutionaries, all know whatever we say here. This in itself limits us and we cannot discuss some matters [words indistinct]. However, there is always some important item mentioned in every speech but there are some matters that may be repetitive — for example, a deputy speaking for an hour cannot fail to mention the war, the martyrs, or any other issue of the day that is heard through radio and television. The situation is not quite as you have said and there is no intent to waste time.

Looking at the whole range of preagenda speeches one can see that they have much influence on executive matters. To some extent they seem to be lifeless; this is due to the presentation of topics in the war situation, and they do not sound right from the podium [words indistinct].

[Question] Would you kindly comment on the views of the late scholar Martyr Motahari on economics and also the comments published recently in the daily press which have caused some confusion?

[Hashemi-Rafsanjani] [Words indistinct] The writings of Mr Motahari are precise pieces of work approved by the imam, which are very educational for nurturing the thoughts of our people and our youth. [Words indistinct] the writings and speeches by Mr Motahari must be considered a valuable resource for our nation and for future generations.

[Question] What is the situation of the Islamic Republic Party at the present time? Does it function at all? Will it take part in the coming elections actively and in an all-round manner, or not?

For some time we have felt that because of some issues [words indistinct] in society, and also because of problems inside the party, party activity has been experiencing some difficulty.

[Words indistinct] we asked the imam to guide us so that (?party) work could continue without discord or to allow us to conclude the venture as we began the party with the imam's recommendations and at his suggestion. We did not declare the existence of the party without the imam's approval. About a year ago, we made the same request but his excellency did not agree to its closure. However, a limited operation was agreed upon. We accordingly limited the party's activity by closing many offices. Ultimately, it was felt that the existing offices had problems and as the elections were near — naturally, an open office could not participate in the elections because participation brought problems — the party's (?central) council approved a request to his excellency the imam for agreement on winding up the party. [word indistinct] and I wrote a letter to the imam and spoke to him. He agreed that we could stop all activities by the party. Naturally, the party will not participate as a party.

[Question] The imam of the ummah has on many occasions declared support for the government, recommending the deputies to halt their opposition. However, opposition continues and the imam now and then repeats the same issue. How do the deputies explain their insistence on opposing the government and countering the views of the imam of the ummah?

[Hashemi-Rafsanjani] A point observed by even those deputies opposing the government when casting votes, during their discussions in the Majlis, or in their preagenda speeches is their reticence. An opposition deputy gives his view in some manner; it cannot be otherwise. The imam of the ummah watches the Majlis — he listens to the Majlis broadcasts of debates and questions — and gives guidance and recommendations when he deems it necessary in order to avoid trouble and the adoption of negative positions. The deputies are reminded that they should not [words indistinct] They refrain from responding. In accordance with the Constitution and the laws of the Majlis, the deputies enjoy immense privileges in choosing and passing comments — they are free to do so. The war situation and the fact of enmity toward us puts limitations on the realization of justice. [words indistinct] We do not believe the Majlis would oppose the views of the imam and anybody with that intention knows that he cannot do so.

[Question] The last question before ending the session is as follows: Would it not be better to adopt policies where in the Majlis elections, local deputies from provincial towns could be elected to the Majlis, because they have greater knowledge of the problems faced by provincial constituents and they can act better to alleviate these problems?

[Hashemi-Rafsanjani] As you know, during the last elections the imam said that no influence may be exerted by the (?seminaries). What you are saying means that an organization or a party [words indistinct] could go out to find people in various regions and guide them to vote in a certain way. This method was not accepted by the imam because of its undesirable effects. The people in towns are actually doing the same thing themselves, particularly as the last decree by the imam that constituencies should not influence others meant that each constituency should find its own candidate. In an area [words indistinct] and the people do not (?acknowledge) anybody and accept anybody, no vote will be cast. If somebody receives votes in another place it

means that the local people (?know him well). Nobody (?can have doubts) that the elections were free and that the people voted of their own free will. If we assume that the people of a town chose a person who was (?not a local) as more beneficial to them and voted for him [words indistinct]. Our Constitution does not allow this and the freedom of the public becomes limited. Viewing this from a distance, we think that if qualified persons, even those with lower qualifications than others, are elected this will be more beneficial for the local people. They can understand the problems of the local people and keep in touch with them. However, we cannot force this.

I thank you all for your patient attention to my long speech. I wish for success for you and us in taking our steps along the path of God, according to our duties.

Montazeri Addresses Council of Guardians

LD051535 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1030 GMT 5 Jun 87

[Text] The Central News Unit reports: Members of the Council of Guardians met with Grand Ayatollah Montazeri yesterday evening. During this meeting Ayatollah Jannati first presented a report on the Council's activities.

Then Grand Ayatollah Montazeri made a speech, in which he praised the members of the Council of Guardians, who continue their work under difficult conditions. He graciously said: After the revolutionary victory an adverse climate against all organs was created, and various revolutionary foundations and their officials were subjected to accusations. I have always insisted every issue should be studied carefully, and when proven, we should adhere to it and insist on it. People should not be influenced by false accusations.

The deputy leader stressed: Respect for the Council of Guardians is a basic duty, and we should not allow its members to be subjected to the same fate as was the outstanding ulama in the addendum of the constitutional monarchy [after the 1906 constitutional revolution]. God forbid. The Council of Guardians is a filter for strengthening legal bills and Majlis approval. The issue of individuals is separate from that of a revolutionary foundation. Everyone is obliged to respect the principle of a foundation, although they may have grievances against an individual or individuals. They should support the foundation and not weaken it, for any weakening will harm Islam and the revolution.

His eminence graciously stressed: The issue of necessity is quite important, as the imam — may his lofty shadow increase — has said. And the issue of necessity arises occasionally. One should find the root cause of problems and offer solutions. However, the issue of necessity should not be raised on every occasion, which could possibly weaken the original Islamic regulations. The ulama and scholars in particular and our brothers in the Majlis should pay full attention to this point.

Grand Ayatollah Montazeri graciously said: When an important bill is awaiting approval, it is very appropriate, even necessary, to discuss the bill with the Council of Guardians before raising it in the Majlis. The Council members should also allocate some

time to this matter and edit or amend some of the points so that differing views come closer. They should avoid postponing any such consultation to a later date, when the bill will be clarified by the Majlis. If a bill is approved article by article, and if each article is passed daily to the Council of Guardians, then conditions exist for those who want to create an adverse climate for the Majlis and the Council of Guardians.

Referring to the necessity for the Council of Guardians to maintain links with the seminaries and legal and scientific centers, his eminence graciously said: It is essential for the gentlemen to contact scientific and legal figures if rejecting or approving a bill. They should write down their reasons and pass them to the scientific and legal circles so that the seminaries, the ulema, and those informed in legal matters become involved and familiar with the method of passing laws. You should avoid a situation in which everyone is surprised to see a new law, not knowing its basis, nor the contradiction between the bill and Islam or the Constitution.

Grand Ayatollah Montazeri then referred to the elections, saying: Great importance should be attached to the election issue. For instance, during the last elections in Shiraz and Esfahan, where the elections were declared null and void, a deputy with more than 200,000 votes was rejected, whereas one with about 100,000 votes was elected to the Majlis. This has perplexed some individuals. You should be very selective with those chosen as members of the elections supervisory committee. Whether you like it or not, there are different lines of belief. The supervisory committee members should be individuals who are either not affiliated with any particular line or believe in a mixture of various lines. You should have open minds. We must be the same as the Prophet, that is, despite the varied lines of his followers, his holiness kept giving them assignments until the end. He never rejected anyone. However, if someone is against Islam and is a counterrevolutionary and intends to disturb the country, then naturally he should be rejected. But, if he is a supporter of Islam and the revolution, but his way of thinking is different from ours, he should not be rejected. We need committed experts, and to reject everyone would be harmful. Members of the election supervisory committees should avoid personal bias. They should perform their duties with care, trust, and patience. Then there will be no need for declaring some election results void, a situation that creates concern and pessimism among the people.

The same report adds that in the last 2 days some members of the military court officials, accompanied by Hojjat ol-Eslam Fafili, met with Grand Ayatollah Montazeri. During this meeting the deputy leader paid tribute to them for their activities, saying: You have noted that the issue of judgment is very essential and important and at the same time sensitive. There is a saying that a judge's tongue is trapped between two fires. A judge should be an expert as far as possible, in order to understand the problem. Of course, the gentlemen should realize that their value lies in performing this essential task and obeying God's orders.

The deputy leader graciously added: You should try not to add to the number of detainees by arresting large numbers of people for every problem. This will waste the time of the judicial authorities and prison officials, and later it may be discovered

that some of the detainees are innocent. Instead, you should be satisfied with the minimum number of arrests necessary; and those who violate people's rights, commit offenses, and are a danger to society if they are left free, should be prosecuted and tried rapidly, so that families are not separated, and other possible corruptions are prevented. As far as possible, pessimism and sensitivity should be reduced. The nonprofessionals, who have not committed a grave crime, should be treated with leniency or should be released on bail. In the Armed Forces in particular this will encourage the brothers to work with commitment and not be disillusioned with the revolution.

In conclusion, Grand Ayatollah Montazeri said prayers for the victory of the Islamic fighters on all fronts, the annihilation of the infidels, the success of officials, and the health and long life of the imam.

USSR Deputy Foreign Minister To Visit 12 Jun *LD091845 Tehran IRNA in English 1835 GMT 9 Jun 87*

[Text] Tehran, June 9, IRNA — Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Yuriy Vorontsov is scheduled to arrive here on June 12 for talks with Iranian officials on Tehran-Moscow relations and international issues, reported Iran's Foreign Ministry here Tuesday.

The report said that the date of Vorontsov's visit to Tehran was set during a recent meeting between him and Iranian Ambassador to the Soviet Union Naser Hayrani-Nobari in Moscow.

Further Reportage on Visit of Libya's Al-Talhi

Meets With Navy Chief *LD091900 Tehran IRNA in English 1826 GMT 9 Jun 87*

[Text] Tehran, June 9, IRNA — Iran's powerful navy is exercising the utmost surveillance over the strategic Persian Gulf and will decisively suppress mischief-makers, said Iran's Navy Commander Hoseyn Malekzadegan, in Nowshahr, Mazandaran Province, Monday.

Malekzadegan made the remark in a meeting with visiting Libyan Foreign Minister Jadallah 'Azzuz al-Talhi who had travelled to Nowshahr to deliver Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's message to Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i.

Al-Talhi said at the meeting that the Iranian Navy is the most powerful in the region, contrary to imperialism's propaganda to misportray it as a weakened force after the victory of 1979-Islamic revolution, he added that the presence of naval fleets of imperialist countries in the Persian Gulf waters attest to the indisputable Iranian Navy's might.

The very presence of the big powers' fleets and the concern of Washington's allies demonstrate that "there is a real force countering them," said the Libyan minister adding "they are thoroughly convinced that the Iranian Navy is more than a worthy adversary for them should it be put to the test."

The Libyan foreign minister arrived here Sunday at the head of a delegation.

Concludes Trip, Departs

LD100745 Tehran IRNA in English 0737 GMT 10 Jun 87

[Text] Tehran, June 10, IRNA — Libyan Minister of Foreign Affairs [title as received] Jadallah 'Azzuz al-Talhi left for Tripoli, Wednesday following his three day visit during which he submitted Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi's message to President Khamene'i supporting the Islamic Republic's firm stances against imperialism and the imposed war.

During his stay in Tehran Al-Talhi in separate meetings with Majlis Speaker 'Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani and Prime Minister Hoseyn Musavi discussed Iran-Libya bilateral ties and matters of mutual interest. The Libyan foreign minister told reporters prior to his departure that the two countries' views on major issues were discussed during the visit.

The acting foreign minister 'Ali Mohammad Besharati who saw off the Libyan minister said that Jadallah 'Azzuz al-Talhi was informed of Iran's stances against imperialist meddling in the Persian Gulf and the region. Besharati said the Islamic Republic believes that further unity between Libya and Iran can thwart plots hatched by imperialism, Zionism and reactionary regimes.

Velayati Leaves for Pyongyang Nonaligned Meeting

LD071726 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 7 Jun 87

[Text] Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati left for Pyongyang today at the head of a political delegation to attend a South-South session under the auspices of the Nonaligned Movement. The meeting there will run from 9 to 11 June.

Atomic Energy Talks With France To Resume

LD062035 Tehran IRNA in English 1500 GMT 6 Jun 87

[Text] Tehran, June 6, IRNA — Head of Iran's Atomic Energy Organization Reza Amrollahi accompanied by some other officials of the organization left here for Vienna Saturday to resume talks with representatives of a French consortium on issues relevant to atomic energy. The new round of talks between Amrollahi and the French consortium representatives are aimed at removing mutual disputes. The French consortium was supposed to construct "Karoun" atomic reactor, comprising two 900-megawatt units, in Iran.

Combat Operations Against Iraq Continue

Iraqi Gunboat Shelled

LD091724 Tehran IRNA in English 1719 GMT 9 Jun 87

[Text] Tehran, June 9, IRNA — Coastal artillery fire of the Islamic Revolution's Guards Corps (IRGC) hit an Iraqi gunboat forcing it to flee when it attempted to approach Iraq's Al-'Amyah

platform Monday night. Two crewmen of the boat died in a fire aboard it as a result of the shelling.

Communique No 2,862

LD091640 Tehran IRNA in English 1633 GMT 9 Jun 87

[Text] Tehran, June 9, IRNA — Seven more square kms of Iraqi land were liberated in continuation of the Nasr-2 operations launched by Muslim forces of Iran in the western fronts last week. The Iranian forces are now fortifying their new positions in the liberated areas and are ready to suppress any enemy activity.

Announcing the above here Tuesday, the 2862nd Joint Staff Communique said that at least 150 Iraqi soldiers were killed or wounded and fifty percent of an enemy military base, several gun emplacements and observation posts, 15 vehicles and seven munitions dumps were destroyed in parts of the fronts Monday when hit by Iranian artillery fire.

One hundred and fourteen oppressed Iraqi people including one militaryman sought asylum with Muslim combatants of Iran throughout the fronts yesterday.

Iranian gendarmerie forces shelled Iraqi positions in parts of the southern and western fronts Monday, killing or wounding an undetermined number of enemy soldiers and destroying 10 emplacements of light and heavy weapons and one vehicle of theirs.

Relocation activities of Iraqi troops were checked in Panjwin, northwestern fronts, yesterday.

Iran's Navy gunboats intercepted and searched a cargo ship in the Strait of Hormuz Monday but found no Iraqi-destined cargo aboard it, the communique concluded.

Iraqi Casualties Reach 1,000

LD091936 Tehran IRNA in English 1800 GMT 9 Jun 87

[Text] Bakhtaran, June 9, IRNA — The Iraqi casualty toll in the Iranian Nasr-2 operations, launched in the western fronts last week, topped 1,000, said an Iranian military commander of the operations on Tuesday.

The commander said that the eastern Iraqi towns of Zurbatiyah and Badrah are within the range of Iranian artillery fire after Muslim forces of Iran liberated 30 square kms of land and heights in the Nasr-2 operational theater, including the heights west of Maymak.

The Iraqi forces had been forced to retreat to the 'undefendable' plain of Helaleh [name as received], the commander said. He noted that 10 Iraqi counter-assaults, backed by armoured and heavy weapons, to recapture the strategic heights in the region had been smashed by the Iranian combatants.

Communique No 2,863*LD101616 Tehran IRNA in English 1540 GMT 10 Jun 87*

[Text] Tehr n, June 10, IRNA — Coastal artillery fire of Iranian naval forces forced an Iraqi gunboat to flee from Khawr 'Abdallah waterway early Tuesday, said Joint Staff communique No. 2863 here today. The communique said Iranian combatants maintained fire superiority over Iraqi enemy throughout the war fronts, destroying several Iraqi gun emplacements and watch posts, two military vehicles and a munitions dump, killing and wounding at least 15 enemy soldiers.

Artillery fire of the Muslim forces silenced Iraqi tank fire in Halaleh and Nahr 'Anbar region damaging at least four Iraqi tanks.

About 10 enemy gun emplacements were set afire and a number of Iraqi troops were killed or wounded when their positions in parts of the western and southern fronts were subjected to artillery fire of Iranian Gendarmerie forces Tuesday.

Artillery fire of the Muslim forces halted Iraqi activities to fortify their positions and erect barbed wire west of Jofeyr and Nahre 'Anbar operational theater, Tuesday night.

Iraqi forces launched a futile attack against a fortified Iranian base in Shur-Shirin general theater early Tuesday, but strong resistance of Iranian combatants forced enemy forces to retreat, suffering some casualties and losses.

Peaceful Protest Held Near Indian Envoy Residence

BK091545 Colombo LANKA PUWATH in English
1120 GMT 9 Jun 87

["OANA/pool" item]

[Text] Colombo, June 09 (*Lanka Puwath*) — A mass peaceful protest against the Indian intervention in Sri Lanka which included members of both the clergy and laity was staged in the vicinity of 'India House' in Colombo 7, the official residence of the Indian High Commission in Sri Lanka J.N. Dixit this afternoon.

Police told *Lanka Puwath* that up to now there had been no incidents and the organisers had assured the authorities that it was a peaceful non-violent demonstration.

Dixit Condemns All Terrorism

BK091604 Delhi Domestic Service in English
1530 GMT 9 Jun 87

[Excerpts] The Sri Lankan troops have stepped up their offensive against the Tamil militants in the Jaffna Peninsula. The government said in Colombo today that the forces have taken control of Keeramalai and Mavaddipuram near the main port of Kankasanturai in the northern peninsula. The government's Media Center said three Tamil militants and scores injured in the 2-day operation. One soldier was also killed. [passage omitted]

In Colombo, a large crowd held a demonstration in front of the residence of the Indian high commissioner, Mr J.N. Dixit, protesting against India's air dropping of relief supplies over northern Jaffna. Among the demonstrators were several Buddhist monks.

Mr Dixit appealed to the Mahasangha — the highest body of Buddhists in the country — to play its role in sustaining the traditional bonds of friendship between India and Sri Lanka. He said India has never connived spreading acts of terrorism and has condemned every individual terrorist action against the Sinhalese or Tamils.

Later, talking to newsmen, Mr Dixit said India is concerned at the resurgence of violence in the Jaffna Peninsula over the last couple of days.

Red Cross Reports No Food Shortage in Jaffna

BK091111 Colombo LANKA PUWATH in English
1040 GMT 9 Jun 87

["OANA/pool" item]

[Text] Colombo, June 9 (*Lanka Puwath*) — The Sri Lanka Red Cross Society has expressed concern that there is still argument [words indistinct] need for external assistance for relief supplies in the Jaffna Peninsula. In a statement issued in Colombo the society stated that a shortage of food items has not been felt in the Jaffna Peninsula, nor has such shortage been reported or brought to our notice.

The Sri Lanka Red Cross would have been the first to initiate an appeal to the International Red Cross for food relief if the situation warranted. In that event, the Indian Red Cross could have made its contribution. In fact, it is recalled that during the aftermath of the July 1983 disturbances when the Sri Lanka Red Cross made an appeal for relief to the International Red Cross, the Indian Red Cross contributed substantially to the appeal.

The accepted Red Cross convention in regard to relief is that any donor society has to have the previous agreement of the recipient Red Cross society before relief supplies are sent.

The underlying principle in this regard is that in providing relief by one Red Cross society to another, the independence of each of them and the sovereignty of the recipient country are respected thereby contributing to the strengthening of the friendship and peace among their peoples.

The secretary and chairman visited the Jaffna Peninsula on the 3rd and 4th of this month to satisfy themselves personally regarding the food situation in the area. And they found that there were sufficient stocks of food and other essential items to meet the requirements of the people.

Operations Against Tamil Guerrillas Continue**Landmine Factory Raided**

BK100850 Colombo LANKA PUWATH in English
0838 GMT 10 Jun 87

["OANA/pool" item]

[Text] Colombo, June 10 (*Lanka Puwath*) — The Kegalle police has discovered a landmine manufacturing factory run by the members of the proscribed Janatha Vimukthi Peramuna (JVP), senior police sources told *Lanka Puwath* today.

These sources said that the police have arrested 125 members of the JVP during the past one month. The police in Puttalam has raided a JVP training camp at Wanathavillaw and captured the leader; among the others taken into custody were JVP lecturers.

Police also recovered a large cache of arms from the residences of the captured JVP members. An army volunteer too was captured with the JVP leader of Hanguranketa.

JVP members were also captured from Athujugiriya, Walosmulla, Balangoda, Ratnapura, Welikada, Hanguranketa, Jaela, Pettah, Wanduramba, Kandy, Kohuwapa, Kelaniya, Kolonna, Dambulla, Kalawana, Minuwangoda, Kotahena, Nagoda, Matara, Ella, Hatton, Galle, Mawanella, Puttalam, Bandaragama, Peliyagoda, Seeduwa, Kuliyaipitiya, Mulleriyawa, Galle, Ratgama, Kegalle, Bandarawela and Mohixun [words indistinct].

In Hatton, the JVP has threatened to bomb a school. The police said a woman member of the JVP was captured at Ratgama in the Galle District.

Tamils Recapture Achchuveli

BK101101 Hong Kong AFP in English 1047 GMT 10 Jun 87

[Text] Madras, India, June 10 (AFP) — Tamil guerrillas recaptured Wednesday a strategic town in the Jaffna Peninsula taken from them by the Sri Lankan Army at the weekend, the dominant Tamil separatist group said here.

Several Army officers and more than 50 soldiers were killed in fighting before the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) regained control of Achchuveli Wednesday, a spokesman for the group said. Sri Lankan troops withdrew Wednesday to Army camps in the face of the attack by the Tigers, the spokesman said in this southern Indian city.

Achchuveli is a strategic town located across a lagoon from the Vadamarachchi area that was conquered in the May 26-June 2 operation liberation against Tamil guerrillas. Sri Lankan troops were reported to have taken control of the town from Tamil separatists on Sunday.

The LTTE spokesman said Tamil guerrillas had also frustrated attempts by the Island's security forces to take over Maviddapuram, five kilometres from the northern peninsula's main port of Kankesanthurai.

Colombo said in a communique Tuesday that its troops had taken firm control of Maviddapuram.

Anton Balasingham, political adviser to the LTTE, said the fall of Achchuveli was a serious setback to Sri Lankan forces' attempts to gain control of the northern flank of Jaffna and sever the Tigers' links with this southern Indian state of Tamil Nadu. The LTTE said its members had succeeded in halting advancing Sri Lankan troops at Elephant Pass, Maviddapuram and Kaduvan.

Meanwhile, the Sri Lankan diplomatic mission here denied earlier LTTE claims that more than 100 civilians had been killed in the battle for Achchuveli and 25 inside a Hindu temple in the area.